

how many of these hoarded idle acres are really still needed by the Army.

My colleagues from other parts of the Nation will, I am sure, instantly think of other examples of questionable retention of real estate by the Military Establishment. Of course, none of us would recommend any curtailment or removal of installations where this would weaken our military forces, but I am convinced

that many acres are being held in excess of need both from the standpoint of quantity and time.

Acquisition by the Military Establishment has not always been circumspect. Camp Pendleton was acquired without adequate determination of water supplies. This has resulted in the bringing of a costly and irritating lawsuit by the

Government against thousands of civilians.

The military is a large landholder on Chesapeake Bay. It owns Governor's Island in New York. It is ever acquiring more and more land while seeming reticent to let go of any. Assistant Secretary Floete deserves commendation for tackling this important problem.

SENATE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1954

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, our Father, who art love and light and truth, we turn unfilled to Thee. In a world where the very foundations seem to be shaken we cherish this hushed and hallowed moment which so long ago the Founding Fathers set apart as an altar of prayer at the day's beginning. Here, bowing with contrite hearts, we would be sure of Thee and of spiritual resources before facing the high solemnities of waiting tasks.

Grant that those who in this fateful day by the people's choice have been called to high places of state, facing responsibilities as heavy as the servants of the Commonwealth have ever borne, may be filled with the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of knowledge and the fear of Thee. In an hour when such vast issues are at stake for all the world, may those who here serve, conscious of the great tradition in which they stand, rise to greatness of vision and soul as the anxious eyes of all the nations are fixed upon this Chamber.

Upon the President of the United States and his counselors, upon the Vice President, the Members of the Congress, upon all who mold our domestic policies and our relationships with other nations, whose decisions affect the lives of untold millions, we implore the wisdom which is from above and the undergirding of Thy everlasting arms. Together, with fixed purpose of heart, in Thy might, unafraid, send us forth to meet the issues of this crucial year as in the name of the Lord our God we set up our banners. Amen.

ATTENDANCE OF SENATORS

HOMER E. CAPEHART, a Senator from the State of Indiana, and A. S. MIKE MONRONEY, a Senator from the State of Oklahoma, appeared in their seats today.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. KNOWLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, January 6, 1954, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, informed the Senate that a quorum of the House is present and that the House is ready to proceed with business.

The message also informed the Senate that a committee of three Members had been appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House had assembled and Congress was ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The message announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 184) providing that the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday, January 7, 1954, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. Fred M. Vinson, late the Chief Justice of the United States.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KNOWLAND and Mr. JOHNSON of Texas advanced in the center aisle, and

Mr. KNOWLAND said: Mr. President, the committee appointed by the President of the Senate to act in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the Congress had assembled and was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make to it, report that they have performed that duty, and the President of the United States has requested the committee to state that he will address the Congress in person on Thursday, January 7, today, at 12:30 o'clock p. m.

I may say that I am also informed that two other messages, one on the Budget and one on the Economic Report, will be submitted by the President on Thursday, January 21, and Thursday, January 28, respectively.

ORDER FOR THE TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that after the Senate returns to its Chamber following the joint session in the Hall of the House of Representatives there be the usual morning hour for the introduction of bills and resolutions and submission of material for printing in the RECORD, and that discussion be limited to the usual time allowed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO HOUSES

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate House Concurrent Resolution 184.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate House Concurrent Resolution 184, which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday, January 7, 1954, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. KNOWLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Goldwater	Maybank
Anderson	Gore	McCarran
Barrett	Green	McCarthy
Beall	Griswold	McClellan
Bennett	Hayden	Millikin
Bricker	Hendrickson	Monroney
Bridges	Hennings	Morse
Burke	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Bush	Hill	Murray
Butler, Md.	Hoe	Neely
Butler, Nebr.	Holland	Pastore
Byrd	Humphrey	Payne
Capehart	Hunt	Potter
Carlson	Jackson	Purtell
Case	Jenner	Robertson
Chavez	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Clements	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Cooper	Johnston, S. C.	Schoeppel
Cordon	Kefauver	Smathers
Daniel	Kennedy	Smith, Maine
Dirksen	Kerr	Smith, N. J.
Duff	Kilgore	Sparkman
Dworshak	Knowland	Stennis
Eastland	Kuchel	Symington
Ellender	Langer	Thye
Ferguson	Lehman	Upton
Flanders	Lennon	Watkins
Frear	Long	Welker
Fulbright	Magnuson	Wiley
George	Malone	Williams
Gillette	Martin	Young

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from New York [Mr. Ives] is absent because of illness.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Douglas] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. Mansfield] is absent because of illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO HOUSES

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, pursuant to the concurrent resolution just agreed to, I move that the Senate now proceed in a body to the Hall of the House of Representatives, for the joint session to hear the address of the President of the United States.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 16 minutes p. m.) the Senate, preceded by its Secretary (J. Mark Trice), its special Deputy Sergeant at Arms (C. A. Bottolfson), and the Vice President, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives to hear the annual message of the President of the United States.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 251)

(The annual message of the President of the United States this day delivered by him to the joint session of the two Houses of Congress appears at pp. 78-82 of the proceedings of the House of Representatives in today's RECORD.)

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The joint session of the two Houses having been dissolved, the Senate returned to its Chamber at 1 o'clock and 37 minutes p. m., and was called to order by the Vice President.

SEATING OF SENATORS AT JOINT SESSIONS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, under the prior understanding and order the Senate will transact routine business at this time.

First, however, I should like to make a brief observation in relation to future joint sessions of the Congress. I regretted to note that a number of Senators on both sides of the aisle did not have seats in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

We realize that it is a small Chamber, and when the entire House membership is present, together with the full membership of the Senate, as well as the diplomatic corps and the members of the President's Cabinet, there is presented a very real seating problem.

However, I should like to request that the Sergeant at Arms and the Secretary of the Senate, perhaps under the leadership of both the majority and the minority, consult with the officials of the House in an attempt to solve the problem of providing seats for all Senators. It seems to me that Senators and Representatives now serving in the Congress should have first preference to the seats. Thereafter, if any seats are available our former colleagues, having the courtesy of the floor, might be permitted to occupy them. I do not believe such a situation should prevail that presently serving Senators are required to stand during a joint session.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I should like to add just a word along

the line referred to by the majority leader. I noticed some of the present Members of the Senate, namely, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], were required to stand during the joint session. Perhaps other Senators were required to stand also.

In addition to what the majority leader has stated, I believe when the line is formed in the Senate, preparatory to going to the Hall of the House of Representatives, that the line should be made up with the officials of the Senate proceeding first in line, followed by Senators in the order of their seniority, and then by former Senators and others who have the courtesy of the floor.

I should like to see the rights of the Members of the Senate protected.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I share the sentiments expressed by the distinguished majority leader [Mr. KNOWLAND] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. I think it is nothing short of disgraceful that so many Senators had no seats on the floor of the House of Representatives. I shall certainly welcome the opportunity to join with other Senators in communicating to the organization of the House our views with respect to the subject.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I think the situation was badly handled. I do not know whose fault it was. I know that many Senators were standing up. Some of us gave up our seats in order to see that our guests, the representatives of foreign countries, might have seats. I talked to the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], who was next to me, and we both gave up our seats, as did also the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], in order to provide seats for our guests. But something should be done, Mr. President, to enable every Senator to have a seat. Our guests, the representatives of foreign countries, should also have seats. I do not know who handled the situation, but it certainly was badly handled.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting a nomination was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

APPOINTMENT TO JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC REPORT

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of August 3, 1953, the Vice President appointed, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the 1st session of the 83d Congress, Mr. CARLSON as a member of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, vice Mr. Taft, deceased.

REPORT ON MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, received by the Secretary of the Senate on August 17, 1953, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

THE WHITE HOUSE,

August 17, 1953.

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith the report on the mutual security program covering operations during the 6 months ended June 30, 1953, in furtherance of the purposes of the Mutual Security Act of 1951, as amended.

In the mutual security program we find tangible expression of our belief that the safety and self-interest of this Nation are inextricably tied in with the security and well-being of other free nations.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

REPORT ON LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, received by the Secretary of the Senate on September 28, 1953, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

THE WHITE HOUSE,

September 24, 1953.

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the 34th Report to Congress on Lend-Lease Operations covering the calendar year of 1952.

Section 5 (b) of the act of March 11, 1941 (Public Law 11, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) provides, "The President from time to time, but not less frequently than once every 90 days, shall transmit to the Congress a report of operations under this act." This requirement was generally observed during the years of World War II when lend-lease operations were in full swing. However, since the end of the war, it has been found expedient to submit these reports to the Congress at greater intervals. I believe that the Congress should be kept informed on lend-lease activities and that, under existing circumstances, this can be done satisfactorily through yearly reports.

One of the important remaining lend-lease functions is the collection of payments due under various international agreements. For example, the lend-lease settlement agreements call for the eventual payment to the United States of a total of \$1,574,534,330.31 plus interest. According to figures supplied by the Department of the Treasury as of December 31, 1952, the United States has received \$429,020,540.49 from debtor governments under lend-lease settlement agreements. This figure comprises payment in dollars totaling \$322,052,260.18, local currency payments to the equivalent of \$30,067,994.38, the acquisition of real property and improvements thereto amounting to the equivalent of

\$2,408,214.43, and the assumption of claims by debtor governments to a total value of approximately \$74,492,071.50. These figures do not include the lend-lease silver accounts or sums paid the United States by other governments for lend-lease supplies or services received on a cash reimbursable basis.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

(Enclosure: 34th Report to Congress on Lend-Lease Operations.)

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LAND IN OKALOOSA COUNTY, FLA.

A letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to validate conveyance of a 40-acre tract in Okaloosa County, Fla. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

AMENDMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORT OF FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Farm Credit Administration, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORTS ON COOPERATION WITH MEXICO ON CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND- MOUTH DISEASE

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on cooperation of the United States with Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, for the month of July 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on cooperation of the United States with Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, for the month of August 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on cooperation of the United States with Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, for the month of September 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a confidential report on cooperation of the United States with Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, for the month of October 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORT OF COMPROMISE SETTLEMENTS OF CER- TAIN CLAIMS BY THE FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Farmers' Home Administration, showing the names of persons against whom claims in excess of \$1,000 were compromised during the fiscal year 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORTS ON REAPPORTIONMENT OF CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS

Ten letters from the Director, Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, reporting, pursuant to law, that the following appropriations had been reapportioned on a basis which indicates necessity for supplemental estimates of appropriation, which, with the accompanying papers, were referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

Veterans' Administration, for "Service-men's indemnities," fiscal year 1954;

Administrative expense authorization, Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1954;

Treasury Department, for "Salaries and expenses, Internal Revenue Service," fiscal year 1954;

Treasury Department, for "Administering the public debt, Bureau of the Public Debt," for fiscal year 1954;

The Tax Court of the United States, for "Salaries and expenses," fiscal year 1954;

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance," fiscal year 1954;

Department of Justice, for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons," fiscal year 1954;

National Mediation Board, for "Arbitration and emergency boards," fiscal year 1954;

Department of Agriculture, for "Salaries and expenses, Forest Service" (subappropriation, "Fighting forest fires"), fiscal year 1954; and

Treasury Department, for "Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement," fiscal year 1954.

Two letters from the Acting Director, Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, reporting, pursuant to law, that the appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for "Grants to States for public assistance," fiscal year 1954, and the Veterans' Administration, for "Compensation and pensions," fiscal year 1954, had been reapportioned on a basis which indicates necessity for supplemental estimates of appropriation (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORTS ON OVEREXPENDITURE OF ALLOTMENTS OF APPROPRIATIONS

A letter from the Chairman, United States Civil Service Commission, reporting, pursuant to law, the overobligation of appropriations to certain allottees of that Commission, fiscal year 1953; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A letter from the Administrative Assistant Secretary, Department of the Interior, reporting, pursuant to law, an overobligation of appropriations in the account "Construction, operation, and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration," for the period ended June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations.

A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, reporting, pursuant to law, the overobligation of appropriations for that Administration in the amount of \$2.84 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, reporting, pursuant to law, the overobligation of an appropriation in the United States Coast Guard for the month of December 1952 amounting to \$18.01; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A letter from the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the over-expenditures of an allotment of funds within the Federal Housing Administration (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Appropriations.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, reporting, pursuant to law, the overobligation of an appropriation for the

United States Coast Guard (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report, together with the reports of the Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, for the period January 1 to June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON STOCKPILING PROGRAM

A letter from the Under Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the stockpiling program, together with a secret statistical supplement to that report, for the period January 1 to June 30, 1953 (with accompanying reports); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT OF AWARD OF CERTAIN CONTRACTS FOR RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES, BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of contracts, in excess of \$50,000, for research, development, and experimental purposes awarded by the Navy Department, for the period January 1 through June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROCUREMENT

A letter from the Director, Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, a confidential report on research and development procurement, for the period January 1 to June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON FURNISHING TRANSPORTATION FOR CERTAIN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER PERSON- NEL, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on transportation furnished for certain Government and other personnel, by the Department of the Army, for the period July 1, 1952, through June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON AWARD OF CERTAIN CONTRACTS FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law a report on the award of contracts, in excess of \$50,000, for research and development, Department of the Army, for the period January 1, 1953, to June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

RETENTION IN SERVICE OF DISABLED COM- MISSIONED OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND AIR FORCE

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act of June 19, 1948 (62 Stat. 489), relating to the retention in the service of disabled commissioned officers and warrant officers of the Army and Air Force (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

COOPERATION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS WITH LINE OFFICERS IN SUPERINTENDING COOKING BY ENLISTED MEN

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to repeal section 1174 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to the cooperation of medical officers with line officers in superintending cooking by enlisted men (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

PROPOSED TRANSFER BY NAVY DEPARTMENT OF AN EX-GERMAN SUBMARINE TO CITY OF CHI- CAGO, ILL.

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, reporting, pursuant to law, that the Museum

of Science and Industry, Chicago, Ill., had requested the Navy Department to transfer to it the ex-German submarine U-505; to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON FLIGHT PAY OF CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, reporting, pursuant to law, by rank and age groups, the number of officers above the rank of major in the Army or lieutenant commander in the Navy, with the average monthly flight pay authorized to be paid to such officers, for the 6-month period ended December 29, 1953; to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON TRANSPORTATION FURNISHED BY AIR FORCE

A letter from the Director, Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on transportation furnished by the Air Force, for the period July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON NUMBER OF OFFICERS ASSIGNED OR DETAILED TO PERMANENT DUTY IN THE EXECUTIVE ELEMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

A letter from the Director, Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, reporting, pursuant to law, that there were, at the end of the first quarter of fiscal year 1954, 2,475 officers assigned or detailed to permanent duty in the executive element of the Air Force at the seat of government; to the Committee on Armed Services.

AMENDMENT OF ARMY-NAVY NURSES ACT OF 1947, RELATING TO DATES OF RANK OF CERTAIN NURSES AND WOMEN MEDICAL SPECIALISTS

A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to further amend section 106 of the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947 so as to provide for certain adjustments in the dates of rank of nurses and women medical specialists of the Regular Army and Regular Air Force in the permanent grade of captain, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON FLIGHT PAY FOR CERTAIN FLYING OFFICERS

A letter from the Director, Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on flight pay of all flying officers above the grade of major, for the period March 1 to August 31, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON TRANSPORTATION FURNISHED TO PERSONNEL ATTACHED TO NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on transportation facilities to and from their places of employment for personnel attached to or employed by naval establishments, for the fiscal year 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

AMENDMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS ACT RELATING TO NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL-SHALE RESERVES

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the part of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1920, as amended, relating to the conservation, care, custody, protection, and operation of the naval petroleum and oil-shale reserves (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT RELATING TO PERSHING HALL MEMORIAL FUND

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a

report covering transactions during the fiscal year 1953 for account of the Pershing Hall Memorial Fund (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT OF CONTRACTS NEGOTIATED BY COAST GUARD FOR EXPERIMENTAL, DEVELOPMENTAL, OR RESEARCH WORK

A letter from the acting commandant, United States Coast Guard, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of contracts negotiated for experimental, developmental, or research work, during the period January 1, 1953, to June 30, 1953, by the Coast Guard (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORTS OF CONTRIBUTIONS BY CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

Two letters from the Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, two reports of that administration, on contributions to the States, Territories, and possessions under the civil-defense program, for the quarters ended June 30, 1953, and September 30, 1953 (with accompanying reports); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORTS ON PROPERTY ACQUISITIONS, FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

Two letters from the Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, reporting, pursuant to law, on property acquisitions by that Administration, for the quarters ended June 30, 1953, and September 30, 1953; to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON HELIUM-PRODUCTION FUND

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, reporting, pursuant to law, the amount of money credited to, and the disbursements from the helium-production fund, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953; to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

A letter from the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting, pursuant to law, his annual report for the year 1952 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE PRODUCTION

A letter from the chairman and vice chairman of the Joint Committee on Defense Production, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that committee, dated October 20, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT OF EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

A letter from the Managing Director of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 16th semi-annual report of that bank for the period January to June 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT OF SMALL DEFENSE PLANTS ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, the seventh and final quarterly report of the operations of the Small Defense Plants Administration, including the operations of the final 4 months ended July 31, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT ON EXPORT CONTROL

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 24th quarterly report on export control (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT ON BORROWING AUTHORITY

A letter from the Director, Executive Office of the President, Office of Defense Mobilization, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on borrowing authority, for the quarter ended June 30, 1953

(with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT OF HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

A letter from the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that agency for the calendar year 1952 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

A letter from the Administrator, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Corporation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT HOUSING POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

A letter from the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C., transmitting, for the information of the Senate, a copy of the report of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Housing Policies and Programs dated December 14, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMISSION ON LICENSURE

A letter from the President of the District of Columbia Commission on Licensure, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORT ON LAND ACQUISITION BY NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

A letter from the Executive Officer, National Capital Planning Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on land acquisitions by that Commission, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY

A letter from the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that agency for the fiscal year 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF FEDERAL BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, for the calendar year ended December 31, 1952 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Finance.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

A letter from the director, the American Legion, transmitting, pursuant to law, the financial statement of that Legion for the period ended October 31, 1953 (with an accompanying statement); to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the International Information and Educational Exchange Program, for the period July 1 through December 31, 1952 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION

A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the

International Claims Commission of the United States, for the period January 1, 1953, to June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INFORMATION

A letter from the Chairman, United States Advisory Commission on Information, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Commission dated August 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORT ON OPERATIONS UNDER MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE CONTROL ACT OF 1951

A letter from the Director of Foreign Operations, received during adjournment, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on operations under the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, for the period January through June 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORT OF SURVEY OF REFUGEE SITUATION IN NEAR EAST

A letter from the Acting Director of Foreign Operations, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of survey of the refugee situation in the Near East, dated December 11, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PROPOSALS OF CANDIDATES FOR NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

A letter from the chairman, Office of the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament, Oslo, Norway, transmitting copies of proposals of candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize to be distributed December 30, 1954 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORT ON CERTAIN CONTRACTS NEGOTIATED FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES

A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on contracts negotiated by that Administration for research and development purposes, for the period January 1 through June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

AUDIT REPORT ON SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Acting Comptroller General, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Southeastern Power Administration, Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

AUDIT REPORT ON BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

A letter from the Comptroller General, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report of the Bureau of Narcotics, Treasury Department, for the period March 1, 1951, through June 30, 1952 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

AUDIT REPORT OF GOVERNMENT OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

A letter from the Comptroller General, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report of the Government of the Virgin Islands, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

AUDIT REPORT ON BUREAU OF MINES AND DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Comptroller General, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report of the Bureau of Mines and the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration, Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952 (with an accompanying

report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

AUDIT REPORT ON GORGAS MEMORIAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, INC.

A letter from the Comptroller General, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, Inc., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORT ON SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN INDIAN CLAIMS

A letter from the Acting Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, Washington, D. C., reporting, pursuant to law, that the claims of the *Potawatomi Tribe of Indians and the Prairie Band of the Potawatomi Tribe of Indians v. The United States*; *The Seminole Nation v. The United States*; *The Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, et al. v. The United States*; and *The Hannahville Indian Community, The Forest County Potawatomi Community, Frank Wandasego, Sr., et al. v. The United States* had been concluded (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT ON CLIKAPUDI UNIT, SACRAMENTO RIVER DIVISION, CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT, CALIFORNIA

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Department of the Interior on the Clikapudi Unit, Sacramento River Division, Central Valley Project, California (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

LAW ENACTED BY LEGISLATURE OF HAWAII

A letter from the Secretary of Hawaii, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of Act 280, enacted by the Hawaiian Legislature, relating to public improvement and the financing thereof, making appropriations for public improvements and providing for the issuance of public improvement bonds, and memorializing Congress to authorize the issuance of public improvement bonds of the Territory of Hawaii during the years 1953 to 1959 inclusive, without respect to the limitations imposed by the Hawaiian Organic Act (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

CREDIT REPORT OF BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual credit report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Division of Resources, Branch of Credit, Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT ON CERTAIN PROPOSED AMENDATORY REPAYMENT CONTRACTS RELATING TO IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report on proposed amendatory repayment contracts with the Hermiston Irrigation District and the West Extension Irrigation District, Umatilla Federal Reclamation Project, Oregon, together with a draft of proposed legislation to approve repayment contracts negotiated with the Hermiston and West Extension Irrigation Districts, Oregon (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

LAWS ENACTED BY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND MUNICIPAL COUNCILS OF ST. THOMAS AND ST. JOHN AND ST. CROIX, V. I.

Six letters from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of laws enacted by the Legislative Assembly and the Municipal Councils of St. Thomas and St. John and St. Croix, V. I. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

LAWS ENACTED BY LEGISLATURE OF GUAM

Five letters from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of laws enacted by the Legislature of Guam (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

CERTIFICATIONS OF SOIL SURVEY AND LAND CLASSIFICATIONS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, reporting, pursuant to law, that an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made of the lands on the Nickwall and Charley Creek units, Montana pumping division, Missouri River Basin project, for irrigation and agricultural purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Four letters from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, reporting, pursuant to law, that adequate soil surveys and land classifications had been made of the Hanover unit, Bighorn Basin division, Missouri River Basin project, Wyoming; the Bluff unit, Bighorn Basin division, Missouri River Basin project, Wyoming; the Sargent unit, Middle Loup division, Missouri River Basin project, Nebraska; and the Middle Rio Grande project, New Mexico, for irrigation and agricultural purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORTS OF EXTENSION OF CERTAIN CONCESSION PERMITS IN NATIONAL PARKS, ETC.

Eleven letters from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports of proposed extensions of concession permits providing accommodations, facilities, and services for the public in Mount Rainier National Park, Wash., Oregon Caves National Monument, Oreg., Glacier National Park, Mont., Olympic National Park, Wash., Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Nev., Cabrillo National Monument, Calif., Olympic National Park, Wash., Crater Lake National Park, Oreg., Grand Teton National Park, Wyo., and Mount Rainier National Park, Wash. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

RENEWAL OF CERTAIN CONCESSION PERMITS IN NATIONAL PARKS

Two letters from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, reporting, pursuant to law, on the renewal of concession permits in Olympic National Park, Wash., and in the Narada Falls-Paradise area, Mount Rainier National Park, Wash. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PROPOSED AWARDS OF CONCESSION PERMITS IN NATIONAL MONUMENTS, ETC.

Five letters from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports of proposed awards of concession permits to provide accommodations, facilities, and services for the public at Wildrose Station in Death Valley National Monument, Calif., Furnace Creek Ranch in Death Valley National Monument, Calif., Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Mass., and Everglades National Park, Fla. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

A letter from the Secretary of the Federal Power Commission, transmitting, for the information of the Senate, copies of its recently issued publications entitled "Steam-Electric Plant Construction Cost and Annual Production Expenses, 1952 Supplement," and "Typical Residential Electric Bills, January 1, 1953" (with accompanying documents); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

A letter from the Acting Secretary, Federal Power Commission, transmitting, for the information of the Senate, copies of its recent publications entitled "Typical Electric Bills, 1953" and "Statistics of Electric Utilities

in the United States, 1952" (with accompanying documents); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORT ON CERTAIN COMMISSARY ACTIVITIES OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the commissary activities of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in Alaska and other points outside the continental United States, for the fiscal year 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORT ON PROVISION OF WAR-RISK AND CERTAIN MARINE AND LIABILITY INSURANCE FOR AMERICAN PUBLIC

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the provision of war-risk insurance and certain marine and liability insurance for the American public, for the quarter ended September 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORT ON CERTAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the activities of the United States Maritime Commission under the provisions of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORTS ON BACKLOG OF PENDING APPLICATIONS AND HEARING CASES IN FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Five letters from the chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting reports on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Federal Communications Commission, dated August 3, 1953, September 4, 1953, September 28, 1953, November 3, 1953, and December 11, 1953 (with accompanying reports); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS ACT OF 1938 RELATING TO IMPOSITION OF CIVIL PENALTIES IN CERTAIN CASES

A letter from the Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D. C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, so as to authorize the imposition of civil penalties in certain cases (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS ACT OF 1938 RELATING TO DEFINITION OF "AIRMAN"

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the definition of "airman" in the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORTS OF ACTIVITIES OF MARITIME ADMINISTRATION UNDER PROVISIONS OF MERCHANT SHIP SALES ACT OF 1946

Two letters from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports of the activities of the Maritime Administration of the Department of Commerce under the provisions of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, for the periods April 1 to June 30, 1953, and July 1 through September 30, 1953 (with accompanying reports); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORT OF FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

A letter from the chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 19th annual report of that Commission, for the fiscal year 1953, together with a biographical report on all

employees at the close of the fiscal year (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORT OF MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

STATEMENT OF COMPROMISE SETTLEMENTS AND ADJUDICATIONS OF CERTAIN CLAIMS

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of adjudications and compromise settlements of certain claims, during the year 1953 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES CAUSED BY NAVAL VESSELS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on settlement of claims for damages caused by naval vessels, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON AMOUNTS PAID AND RECEIVED BY DEPARTMENT OF AIR FORCE UNDER MARITIME CLAIMS ACT

A letter from the Director, Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on amounts paid and received by that Department under the Maritime Claims Act, fiscal year 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES CAUSED BY VESSELS OF THE COAST GUARD

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on settlement of claims for damages caused by vessels of the Coast Guard (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON SETTLEMENT OF CLAIM OF GRACE LINE, INC., v. UNITED STATES

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, reporting pursuant to law, on the settlement of the claim for damages of the Grace Line, Inc., versus The United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF CERTAIN CLAIMS PAID RELATING TO CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS OF COAST GUARD PERSONNEL

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on claims paid during the 6-month period ended June 30, 1953, on account of the correction of military records of Coast Guard personnel (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON TORT CLAIMS PAID BY ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on tort claims paid by that Commission for the period July 1, 1952, through June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON TORT CLAIMS PAID BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

A letter from the Director, Central Intelligence Agency, reporting, pursuant to law, on tort claims paid by that Agency, for the fiscal year 1953; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON TORT CLAIMS PAID BY VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting, pursuant to

law, a report on tort claims paid by that Administration, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON TORT CLAIMS PAID BY GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on tort claims paid by that Administration during the fiscal year 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON TORT CLAIMS PAID BY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on tort claims paid by the Department of Commerce during the fiscal year 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON TORT CLAIMS PAID BY TREASURY DEPARTMENT

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on tort claims paid by the Treasury Department during the fiscal year 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENT OF ACT TO PROVIDE SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES CAUSED BY ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS FORCES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend further the act of January 2, 1942, entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries," relative to the jurisdictional amount that may be considered, ascertained, adjusted, determined and paid by claims commissions (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON PAYMENT OF CLAIMS ARISING FROM CORRECTION OF MILITARY OR NAVAL RECORDS

A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the payment of claims arising from the correction of military or naval records, for the period January 1, 1953, through June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENT OF MILITARY PERSONNEL CLAIMS ACT OF 1945

A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to further amend the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF THE MILITARY CHAPLAINS ASSOCIATION

A letter from the Secretary-Treasurer, The Military Chaplains Association of the United States of America, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that association, for the year 1951 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF NAVY CLUB

A letter from the Shipwright, Navy Club of the United States of America, Rockford, Ill., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that club, for the year ended April 30, 1953 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON TORT CLAIMS PAID BY DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

A letter from the Director, Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on tort claims paid by that Department for the fiscal year 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF CLAIMS PAID UNDER MILITARY PERSONNEL CLAIMS ACT OF 1945

A letter from the Director, Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of claims paid under the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945, by that Department, for the fiscal year 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TEMPORARY ADMISSION INTO UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIENS

Four letters from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders granting temporary admission into the United States of sundry aliens, together with statements giving the reasons for granting such admissions (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A letter from the Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders granting temporary admission into the United States of sundry aliens, together with statements giving the reasons for granting such admissions (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADMISSION OF CERTAIN ALIENS INTO THE UNITED STATES

Four letters from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to section 212 (a) (28) (I) (ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, copies of orders granting admission into the United States of certain immigrants and nonimmigrants, together with statements of law pertaining to each alien and the reasons for granting such admissions (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS—WITHDRAWAL OF NAMES

Four letters from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Department of Justice, withdrawing the names of certain aliens from reports relating to aliens whose deportation had been suspended, heretofore transmitted to the Senate (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADMISSION OF DISPLACED PERSONS—WITHDRAWAL OF NAME

A letter from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Department of Justice, withdrawing the name of Lam Tim from a report transmitted to the Senate on February 16, 1953, pursuant to section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended, with a view to the adjustment of his immigration status (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

WAIVER OF CLAIM FOR REPAYMENT OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN CERTAIN AMERICAN INTERNED CITIZENS, WORLD WAR II

A letter from the Chairman, American Civilians Interned in Enemy Occupied Countries During World War II, transmitting a memorandum relating to the waiver of the claim against American civilians who were interned in enemy occupied countries during World War II for repayment of assistance rendered (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

A letter from the Chairman, Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, Ill., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

COLLECTION OF INDEBTEDNESS OF CERTAIN MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL RESULTING FROM ERRONEOUS PAYMENTS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the collection of indebtedness of military and civilian personnel resulting from erroneous payments, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES WORKING ON DAYS WHEN DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES ARE CLOSED

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for compensation of certain employees on days when departments, agencies, or establishments of the Government are closed by administrative order (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REPORT ON NUMBER AND TYPES OF ADDITIONAL STEP INCREASES AS REWARDS FOR SUPERIOR ACCOMPLISHMENT

A letter from the Chairman, United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the number and types of additional step increases as rewards for superior accomplishment made by the several Government departments and agencies during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REPORT OF BOARD OF ACTUARIES OF CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

A letter from the Chairman, United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Board of Actuaries of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REIMBURSEMENT OF POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT FOR HANDLING CERTAIN FRANKED MAIL

A letter from the Postmaster General, relating to the reimbursement of the Post Office Department for handling mail of individuals entitled to use the franking privilege; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REPORT ON LICENSED HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS AND PERSONNEL OF FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on licensed hydroelectric projects and on personnel of that Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORT ON ADMINISTRATION OF ADVANCE PLANNING PROGRAM

A letter from the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the administration of the advance planning program, dated June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS, TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

A letter from the Chairman and members of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of that Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Public Works.

FEDERAL AID FOR HANAPEPE FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT, KAUAI ISLAND, T. H.

A letter from the Delegate from Hawaii, transmitting, at the request of the chairman and executive officer of the Board of Super-

visors of Kauai County, T. H., correspondence with respect to the flood-control project at Hanapepe in the County of Kauai (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

A letter from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate for the period July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on the files of several departments and agencies of the Government which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. CARLSON and Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

"Senate Joint Memorial 1

"Joint memorial urging relief be given the cotton farmer of Arizona from the stringent limitations of the Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938, by raising the national cotton-acreage allotment from 17½ million to 22½ million acres, and by providing that no individual State's allotment be reduced thereunder by more than 27½ percent of 1952 plantings

"To the President of the United States, Secretary of Agriculture, and the Congress of the United States:

"Your memorialist respectfully represents: "With the advancement of man's knowledge, the lands and climate of Arizona have proved Arizona to be one of the portions of the United States best fitted for the efficient and economical production of cotton. The full appreciation of this knowledge is of such recent origin that the major portion of Arizona's cotton production has become a reality only in the last 2 or 3 years.

"The Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, places limitations upon Arizona's cotton production which are based on an analysis of only the infant stages of our present industry. If these limitations are applied, it will result in an overall decrease of Arizona's present cotton acreage by 54 percent: A reduction of approximately \$100 million in Arizona's present cotton income, with a corresponding severe blow to Arizona's entire economy.

"Rather than correcting farm problems by measures which produce such damaging impact, transition to improve farm programs should be made in an orderly manner so that there will be continuous stability in the process of adjustment.

"Wherefore your memorialist, the Legislature of the State of Arizona, urgently requests:

"1. That the national cotton-acreage allotment be raised from 17½ million to 22½ million acres and that no individual State's allotment be reduced thereunder by more than 27½ percent of the 1952 plantings."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

"Senate Concurrent Memorial 2

"Concurrent memorial urging the President of the United States and the Secretary of Agriculture to grant Federal relief to drought areas

"To the President of the United States and the Secretary of Agriculture:

"Your memorialist respectfully represents:

"The Government of the United States has advanced to drought areas various kinds of feed at reduced prices for the preservation of breeding herds; and

"The Governor of Arizona has had statistics compiled of Arizona's drought-stricken areas and made recommendations on October 8, 1953, to the President of the United States and the Secretary of Agriculture for relief thereof.

"Wherefore your memorialist, the Senate of the State of Arizona, the house of representatives concurring, prays:

"1. That the President of the United States and the Secretary of Agriculture immediately accept the October 8, 1953, recommendation of the Governor of Arizona for drought relief funds and that such relief be granted in accordance with those recommendations.

"2. Copies of this memorial shall be sent to the President of the United States, Secretary of Agriculture, both Houses of Congress, Governor of Arizona, members of Arizona congressional delegation, and all interested persons."

A resolution of the Senate of the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

"Senate Memorial 2

"Memorial urging the President of the United States and the Secretary of Agriculture to take steps to restore confidence in the cattle industry

"To the President of the United States and the Secretary of Agriculture:

"Your memorialist respectfully represents:

"Whereas the condition of the livestock industry is approaching a state of economic disaster; and

"Whereas there are numerous reasons for the decline in the price of both fat and feeder cattle, one of them being the failure of retail prices to come down in proportion to the drop in price of beef on the hoof, 2 consecutive years of severe losses, and the difficulty of operating on a free market when grains and other commodities fed to cattle are supported.

"Wherefore your memorialist, the Senate of the State of Arizona, prays:

"1. That the President of the United States and the Secretary of Agriculture consider:

"A. Placing a support price of 90 percent of parity on all grades of fat cattle and canner cattle at all major markets until support prices on all grains or agricultural products used in the process of fattening cattle have been removed, or

"B. A greatly accelerated, nonspeculative, Government meat-purchase program.

"2. That if the decision is in favor of a support price on cattle, that it be installed at once and maintained until such time as Congress convenes and the necessary steps are taken to establish a new agricultural program in which all phases of agriculture would be treated alike.

"3. Copies of this memorial shall be sent to the President of the United States, Secretary of Agriculture, both Houses of Congress, Governor of Arizona, members of Arizona congressional delegation, and all interested persons."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Finance:

"House Joint Memorial 4

"Joint memorial requesting the Congress to extend old-age and survivors insurance to Arizona employees in positions covered by retirement system

"To Arizona's Senators and Representatives in the Congress; to the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; and to the Congress of the United States:

"Your memorialist respectfully represents:

"That the 21st Legislature of the State of Arizona at its 1st regular session, being desirous of extending the benefits of old-age and survivors insurance to all State employees, enacted house bill No. 195. That said law provided for the termination of the Arizona teachers' retirement system and the extension of old-age and survivors insurance benefits and the supplemental State employees' retirement system to the members of such system as employees of the State of Arizona.

"That notwithstanding such legislation, the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare refused to permit coverage of persons holding teachers' certificates issued by the State board of education who were in positions subject to the Teachers' Retirement Act of 1943 because of the prohibition to such coverage by section 218 (d) of the Social Security Act.

"That the 1st session of the 83d Congress of the United States enacted House Resolution 2062, amending section 218 (d) of the Social Security Act so as to permit public employees of the State of Wisconsin subject to the Wisconsin retirement system to obtain old-age and survivors insurance benefits.

"Wherefore your memorialist, the Legislature of the State of Arizona, respectfully requests:

"1. That the Congress of the United States enact legislation amending section 218 (d) of the Social Security Act so that public employees of the State of Arizona who were in positions subject to a retirement system on the date of the agreement extending old-age and survivors insurance benefits to their coverage group may have extended to them such benefits in the same manner as was provided by the Congress for the public employees of the State of Wisconsin.

"2. That the Arizona Senators and Representatives introduce such legislation in the next session of Congress.

"3. That the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare recommend to the Congress the adoption of legislation similar to that enacted in behalf of the public employees of the State of Wisconsin."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Finance:

"Senate Concurrent Memorial 1

"Concurrent memorial requesting the maintenance of adequate tariff rates on copper

"To the President, Congress, and the Departments of State and Interior of the United States:

"Your memorialist respectfully represents:

"The mining of copper is one of Arizona's chief industries, an industry so great that in point of copper production Arizona leads all of the States of the United States, and, in fact, is responsible for approximately 40 percent of all copper mined in the Nation.

"The copper-mining industry gives employment to many thousands of miners, artisans, mechanics, and craftsmen, whose welfare and prosperity is in very large measure dependent upon this major activity; indeed, the economic welfare of the State is vitally affected by the status of the mining industry.

"There are, in addition to the properties now being worked, great areas and bodies of copper ore in the State which are susceptible of development, to the enrichment of the State and the Nation.

"Should the price of copper be allowed to be determined by foreign countries with low wage standards and high-grade deposits, the result would be a general shutdown of our mines, and a consequent deterioration of the industry both by the heavy damage to the mines and disbandment of working organizations.

"Should the Nation suddenly be caught without the foreign supply and with a war manpower shortage to rehabilitate abandoned mines, the resulting copper shortage could be the cause of defeat to our Armed Forces.

"It is, therefore, of major importance that the price of copper be maintained on a basis which will insure an active industry with normal production, fair profits, steady employment, and a good standard of living for workers in the industry, and from which would result a continuation of the benefits which accrue to the national security and the State's economy by reason of the industry.

"This can only be insured through the medium of an adequate import tax on raw copper to equalize the difference between the cost of producing the metal in this country and in the copper-producing countries of South America, Africa, and elsewhere.

"Wherefore your memorialist, the Senate of the State of Arizona, the house of representatives concurring, urgently requests:

"1. That a 2-cent-per-pound tariff be placed on all foreign copper."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Alabama; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"House Joint Resolution 120

"Whereas in the Constitutional Convention of 1787 fears were expressed that Congress would someday grow so powerful that the States would not be able to secure amendments to the Constitution necessary to maintain their rights and powers; and

"Whereas as a result of their fears article V was written so as to empower the States to call on Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution; and

"Whereas throughout the history of this country the States have applied 64 times to Congress to call conventions, but at no time have as many as 32 States made such a call on Congress; and

"Whereas it has become advisable for article V to be amended so that the States in addition to Congress may originate amendments to the Constitution: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of Alabama (the Senate concurring), That Congress be requested to submit an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so that article V of the Constitution shall read as follows:

"ARTICLE V—AMENDMENTS

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States shall call a convention for proposing amendments; or the legislature of any State, whenever two-thirds of each house shall deem it necessary, may propose amendments to this Constitution by transmitting to the Secretary of State of the United States and to the secretary of state of each of the several States a certified copy of the resolution proposing the amendment; which, in any case, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution: *Provided*, That no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the

Senate. Any proposed amendment shall be inoperative unless so ratified within 12 years from the date of its submission, or such shorter period as may be prescribed in the proposal. The validity of any amendment shall constitute a justifiable question to be decided by the courts and not by the Congress."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Alabama; to the Committee on Finance:

"House Joint Resolution 7

"Whereas at present the State derives a very substantial portion of its revenue from its sales-tax receipts; and

"Whereas the revenue derived from such sales tax is devoted to the support, maintenance, and operation of our public-school system; and

"Whereas there have been indications that the Federal Government might enlarge its field of taxation to include a Federal sales tax: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of Alabama (the Senate concurring):

"1. The Congress of the United States is hereby memorialized and requested not to enact any legislation levying a Federal sales tax of any kind, but to leave this field of taxation to the States.

"2 The clerk of the house is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, and each member of the Alabama congressional delegation."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy:

"Assembly Joint Resolution 17

"Joint resolution memorializing Congress to amend the Atomic Energy Act so as to eliminate therefrom any language which may be interpreted as extending exemption from State and local taxes to private contractors dealing with the Atomic Energy Commission

"Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States has recently held that the activities of a private contractor performing services for the Atomic Energy Commission are to be treated as activities of the Atomic Energy Commission itself for the purpose of securing immunity from State and local taxes: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

"1. The Congress of the United States is hereby memorialized to amend the Atomic Energy Act so as to eliminate therefrom any language which may be interpreted as providing for the extension of tax exemption to private contractors with the Atomic Energy Commission or to the vendors of such contractors, contrary to the well-established principles of intergovernmental relations which have assured to the States and their political subdivisions full power to impose nondiscriminatory taxation upon private persons who deal with the Government.

"2. The secretary of state is hereby directed forthwith to transmit a copy of this joint resolution, properly authenticated, to the President of the United States, to the respective Presiding Officers of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and to all of the Senators and Representatives from New Jersey in Congress.

"3. This joint resolution shall take effect immediately."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey; to the Committee on Finance:

"Senate Joint Resolution 12

"Joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide for the elimination of the Federal tax on cigarettes and gasoline in all cases where a tax on cigarettes and gasoline is imposed by any State so as to afford to the States the right to impose and collect taxes on cigarettes and gasoline for State purposes without any Federal tax on such commodities

"Whereas the State is in need of additional revenues for State aid to schools and other State purposes; and

"Whereas such additional revenue could readily be obtained by increasing the taxes on cigarettes and gasoline but that any such increase would be unduly burdensome if the present Federal taxes on cigarettes and gasoline are continued; and

"Whereas the taxation of these commodities should properly be left to the States and Federal taxes thereon should only be imposed in States which do not tax such commodities: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

"1. The Congress of the United States is hereby memorialized to amend the Internal Revenue Code by providing for the elimination of the Federal tax on cigarettes and gasoline in all cases where a tax on cigarettes and gasoline is imposed by any State so as to afford to the States the right to impose and collect taxes on cigarettes and gasoline for State purposes without any Federal tax on such commodities.

"2. The secretary of state is hereby directed forthwith to transmit a copy of this joint resolution, properly authenticated, to the President of the United States, to the respective Presiding Officers of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives and to all of the Senators and Representatives from New Jersey in the Congress.

"3. This joint resolution shall take effect immediately."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Utah; to the Committee on Finance:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 1

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the President and Congress of the United States of America to reduce Federal taxes and lessen the drain of money from this and other States into the Federal Treasury

"Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah (the Governor concurring therein):

"Whereas collections of direct Federal taxes and other revenues by the Federal Government from the citizens of Utah are in excess of \$164,000,000; and

"Whereas Utah's share of Federal taxes of all kinds is in excess of \$268,000,000; and

"Whereas the State of Utah is urgently in need of additional revenues to maintain public services which are financed by State and local taxes; and

"Whereas Utah and its political subdivisions are ready and willing to assume the obligation for additional public services which are now being performed by the Federal Government if sufficient revenues are available on a State and local level: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah (the Governor concurring), That the Congress of the United States is hereby commended for the effort that has been made to reduce expenditures and return government to the people and is requested to pass neces-

sary measures to reduce Federal taxes and permit Utah and other States of the Union greater tax leeway; for the purpose of meeting pressing needs in the State and local governmental units of the State; be it further

"Resolved, That the Congress of the United States is hereby urged to reduce Federal taxes now used to support public services which can more economically be maintained by the States and political subdivisions thereof and permit greater taxing leeway for the States in maintaining such public services; be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of State of the State of Utah be, and is hereby authorized and directed, to send copies of this concurrent resolution to the President of the United States and to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Utah in the National Congress."

A resolution of the Senate of the State of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Finance:

"Whereas the increased importation of numerous products that come into competition with the output of factories, farms, and mines of Pennsylvania, replacing the products of Pennsylvania's industries, is a constant menace to the State's continuing economic stability; and

"Whereas the lower wages paid abroad make it impossible for many of our own smaller and medium-sized producers to compete with imports without resorting to ruinous price cutting, which in turn would result either in financial losses or heavy pressure for wage reductions and outright unemployment; and

"Whereas our national obligations have reached such extreme proportions that the national income must be maintained at its present unprecedented high level, or close thereto, lest we become insolvent; and

"Whereas pressure that comes from imports of residual fuel oil, having risen from an average of 50 million barrels in the 1946-48 period to more than 125 million in 1952, or the equivalent of 31 million tons of coal; from imports of pottery, watches and parts, glassware, lace, carpets and other textiles, hats and millinery, chemicals, scientific apparatus, cutlery, dairy products, wallpaper, luggage and leather goods, and many other articles, will render the upholding of the economy at its high levels most uncertain and difficult, unless all import trade is placed on a fair competitive basis and the potential injury therefrom thus contained; and

"Whereas a maximum of such trade results from a prosperous domestic economy freed from the threat of a breakdown resulting from unfair import competition: Therefore be it

"Resolved (if the house of representatives concurs), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States that adequate safeguards be provided in tariff and trade legislation against the destruction or lowering of our American standard of living, the labor standards of our workmen, and the stability of our economy by unfair import competition and that existing trade agreements legislation be amended accordingly; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Utah; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 2

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the President and Congress of the United States of America to pass legislation recognizing and confirming State title to certain assigned school land and assigning leasing funds derived from such lands in escrow, and providing for funds for a modified survey and recommendation for a modified survey

"Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah (the Governor concurring therein):

"Whereas a congressional act of July 16, 1894, granted a total of 7,374,356 acres of land (secs. 2, 16, 32, and 36 of every township) to the State of Utah for support of the common schools and certain educational and public institutions; and

"Whereas a congressional act of January 25, 1927 (ch. 57, U. S. Statutes at Large; 69th Cong.), confirmed that such assigned State school sections would be transferred to the States even if known mineral in character; and

"Whereas failure of the Federal Government to complete original cadastral surveys on 10,330,730 acres of Utah land has prevented transfer of title to more than 1,000,000 acres of those school lands assigned 57 years ago; and

"Whereas potentially valuable mineral rights and leasing revenue in that unsurveyed acreage are being usurped by the Federal Government through application of a land policy which decrees that school sections under mineral lease will not pass to the State at acceptance at the survey unless the lease has terminated; and

"Whereas no lands can be provided in lieu of such acreage, from the vacant public domain, of comparable value to mineral rights in an area being heavily expored for oil, gas, and uranium; and

"Whereas completion of the survey—which would require an additional 180 years at the present rate, under funds allotted to the exclusive surveying agency, the United States Bureau of Land Management—would facilitate development of the natural resources of the respective Western States, including petroleum and other minerals, and the identification of the lands for use or disposal; and

"Whereas these same problems also apply in the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming; Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah (the Governor concurring), That the Congress of the United States of America take the following action promptly to preserve the land rights of the school children of Utah and other Western States:

"1. Passage of legislation clearly confirming State property rights to assigned school sections in unsurveyed areas not included at the time of Statehood within existing Federal reservations and assigning to escrow for the benefit of the respective States any funds derived from minerals leases or royalties on such acreage until title is conveyed to the respective States. The legislation should provide further that all Federal leases on said school sections at the time the survey is completed will promptly revert to the State, without delaying the transfer.

"2. Amending the act of January 25, 1927, so as to clearly confirm the title of the States to its sections in place even if known mineral in character and whether surveyed or unsurveyed.

"3. Passage of legislation providing for funds for a modified cadastral survey, as proposed June 4, 1953, by region IV of the Bureau of Land Management and endorsed

recently by Assistant Secretary Orme Lewis of the United States Department of the Interior. This modified survey will place monuments at the corners of the school sections in each unsurveyed township, and can be completed in 3 years and for one-third the cost of a complete survey, according to a Bureau of Land Management report. Completion of such a modified survey will permit final transfer of title to the assigned school sections to the States within a reasonable period; be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Utah be, and he is authorized and directed, to send copies of this memorial to the President of the United States of America and to the members of Utah's congressional delegation and to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States."

Two resolutions of the Second Legislature of the Territory of Guam; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"Resolution 58

"Resolution relative to memorializing the Congress of the United States to pass the substance of H. R. 4769, 81st Congress, 1st session

"Be it resolved by the Legislature of the Territory of Guam, That the Congress of the United States be and it is hereby respectfully requested to pass legislation similar to House Resolution 4769, 81st Congress, first session. Said resolution reads as follows:

"A bill to extend the benefits of section 5 of the War Claims Act of 1948 to certain citizens of Guam captured at Wake Island

"Be it enacted, etc., That section 5 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 is hereby amended by inserting '(or a citizen of Guam, if he was captured at Wake Island)' after 'citizen of the United States'; and be it

"Resolved, That the executive secretary be and she is hereby directed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Senate and to the House of Representative of the Congress of the United States."

"Resolution 114

"Resolution relative to memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact war-claims legislation for employees of contractors interned during the occupation in Guam by a foreign power

"Be it resolved by the Legislature of the Territory of Guam:

"Whereas provision has heretofore been made by the United States Congress for war-claims damages to be paid to employees of the Government of the United States and employees of the Naval Government of Guam who were interned in Guam as a result of the Japanese occupation; and

"Whereas no like provision has been made for employees of contractors who were also working on defense projects but were not direct employees of the United States Government; and

"Whereas there are many hundred Guamanians who have suffered loss without compensation therefore as a result of being interned as employees of defense contractors and who now have no means to redress: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Congress of the United States is hereby respectfully requested and memorialized to make adequate provision by statute for compensation to employees of contractors who were interned as a result of the occupation of Guam by the Japanese military forces; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Governor of Guam be and he is hereby respectfully requested to make the appropriate representations to the Department of Interior in connection with the details of proper legislation to alleviate

the hardship of these civilian internees; and be it further

"Resolved, That the executive secretary be and she is hereby directed to forward copies of this resolution to the Congress of the United States and to the Governor of Guam."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

"House Joint Memorial 1

"Joint memorial relating to the Railroad Retirement Act, and requesting favorable action on House of Representatives bill 356

"To the Congress of the United States of America:

"Your memorialist respectfully represents: "House of Representatives bill 356, introduced in the United States House of Representatives by Hon. James E. Van Zandt, Representatives from Pennsylvania, provides for the repeal of the dual-benefits-restriction provision of the Railroad Retirement Act.

"This measure passed the United States House of Representatives on July 24, 1953, by an overwhelming voice vote. The measure, as passed by the House, was sent to the Senate and was referred to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Due to the rush of business in the closing days of the 1st session of the 83d Congress, the Senate committee decided to withhold action on the measure until the 2d session of the 83d Congress, to convene January 1954.

"The dual-benefits-restriction provision provides that the retirement annuity of a retired railroad employee must be reduced by the amount of old-age benefit which he is receiving or 'is entitled to receive' under the Federal Social Security Act. Thus the amount is deducted even though the annuitant is not receiving social-security benefits to which he might be entitled.

"As a result of this provision, at the close of 1952, there were an estimated 30,200 retired railroad annuitants and 10,500 wives of retired railroad annuitants who received reductions in their railroad annuities ranging up to \$85 per month for the retired annuitant and \$40 for his wife.

"In addition to this cut, railroad annuitants found that when, in 1952, the Federal Congress raised social-security benefits, their railroad annuities were again reduced by an amount corresponding to the increase in their social-security benefits. The relief intended to be given retired workers to meet increased living costs was passed on to all retired workers with the single exception of retired railroad annuitants.

"The inequities and injustice of the dual-benefits-restriction provision are contrary to all concepts of fair play and penalize one class of retired workers at a time when the ever-rising cost of living has reduced the living standards of that portion of our population which has, through its own industry, earned the right to a just and adequate compensation.

"Wherefore your memorialist, the Legislature of the State of Arizona prays:

"1. That the Congress enact House of Representatives bill 356."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Utah; ordered to lie on the table:

"Senate Joint Resolution 3

"Joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Utah memorializing the Congress of the United States to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States by passing Senate Joint Resolution 1 of the 83d Congress, 1st session, as proposed by Senator BRICKER

"Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah (both houses concurring therein):

"Whereas there must needs be preservation of the constitutional autonomy of the sovereign States; and

"Whereas all rights and powers reserved to the States by the Constitution can presently be transferred by treaty to the Federal Government destroying the Federal State form of government: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we do petition and memorialize the Congress to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States by passing the following amendment, known as the Bricker amendment, to the Constitution of the United States:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. A provision of a treaty which conflicts with this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect.

"SEC. 2. A treaty shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through legislation which would be valid in the absence of treaty.

"SEC. 3. Congress shall have power to regulate all executive and other agreements with any foreign power or international organization. All such agreements shall be subject to the limitations imposed on treaties by this article.

"SEC. 4. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"SEC. 5. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within 7 years from the date of its submission"; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted forthwith to the President of the United States, United States Senate, House of Representatives and each congressional delegate from the State of Utah."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Alabama; ordered to lie on the table:

"House Joint Resolution 83

"Joint resolution of House of Representatives and the Senate of the State of Alabama

"Whereas our Nation has today lost one of its finest statesmen, a man who not only stood by his convictions but who in doing so retained the admiration, respect, and friendship of his colleagues, and commanded the confidence of people of all parties and stations of life in our country, and who was the worthy son of a worthy father: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the State of Alabama (now in session), That we do extend to the wife and family of Senator Robert A. Taft our deepest sympathy in this sad hour and to the United States Senate our sense of its loss, and that the clerk of the house and the secretary of the senate extend immediately our sentiments, as hereinabove expressed, by transmitting to the bereaved family and to the United States Senate a copy of this resolution."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Utah; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 3

"Concurrent resolution of the 1st special session of the 30th Legislature of the State of Utah, the Governor concurring therein, reaffirming Senate Joint Resolution 10 of the 30th Legislature memorializing the Congress of the United States of America to proceed with the development of the Colorado River in the upper basin States by authorizing the Colorado River storage project and participating projects

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah (the Governor concurring therein):

"Whereas the 30th Legislature of the State of Utah passed on March 9, 1953, Senate Joint Resolution 10; and

"Whereas the Congress of the United States of America has still taken no action; and

"Whereas the development of the Colorado River in the upper basin States, consisting of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming, is of foremost importance to the future development and general welfare of said States and of the western United States; and

"Whereas the allocation of the waters of the Colorado River apportioned to the upper basin by the Colorado River compact has been amicably settled by and between the above States; and

"Whereas the Upper Colorado River Compact Commission, comprising one member each from the States of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming, and the Federal Government is a functioning body and has already completed a dynamic plan for the development of the project; and

"Whereas a report of the participating projects has been compiled by the United States Bureau of Reclamation, approved, with modifications, by the Secretary of the Interior, and submitted by him to the Congress of the United States; and

"Whereas this desirable development cannot be commenced without the authorization of the Congress of the United States of America: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the 1st special session of the 30th Legislature of the State of Utah (its Governor concurring therein), That the Congress of the United States of America, be and it is hereby memorialized to promptly, diligently, and fairly consider and act upon at this session, legislation to authorize the Colorado River storage project and participating projects; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies hereof be promptly transmitted to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of said Congress, United States Senator ARTHUR V. WATKINS, United States Senator WALLACE F. BENNETT, Representative in Congress WILLIAM A. DAWSON, and Representative in Congress DOUGLAS R. STRINGFELLOW, to the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Reclamation, the Upper Colorado River Compact Commission, and to the governors and legislatures of the following States: Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming."

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A resolution adopted by the board of directors of the Trinity Bay Soil Conservation District, Anahuac, Tex., favoring the continuance of the Soil Conservation Service in the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A resolution adopted by the Arizona United Livestock Producers' Association in Phoenix, Ariz., relating to the stabilization of prices in the livestock industry; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A resolution adopted by the California Association of Airport Executives, Inc., relating to the appropriation of sufficient funds to operate airports during a national emergency; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A resolution adopted by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States Department of California, at their council of administration meeting, in Sacramento, Calif., relating to the appropriations for the medical program of the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A letter from the Governor of Alabama, notifying the Senate that that State had entered into an interstate civil-defense compact with the other States (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

Letters from the Governor of the State of Idaho, transmitting copies of the interstate civil-defense and disaster compact entered into by that State with the States of Indiana, Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, New Mexico, Tennessee, Colorado, and Alabama (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

A letter from the secretary of state of Indiana, notifying the Senate that that State

had entered into an interstate civil-defense compact with the other States (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

A letter from the Deputy Director, Civil Defense Corps, Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, notifying the Senate that the State of Ohio had entered into interstate compacts with the States of Virginia, Kentucky, and Wyoming (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

A resolution adopted by the 54th National Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, held at Milwaukee, Wis., commending Gen. Lewis B. Hershey for his administration of the Selective Service System; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Three resolutions adopted by the convention of the Retired Officers Association, Washington, D. C., relating to retired pay of officers and civilian personnel, to correct inequities in the Career Compensation Act of 1949, and the classification of warrant officers; to the Committee on Armed Services.

A resolution adopted by the City Council of Boston, Mass., favoring the enactment of legislation to provide sufficient public housing; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A resolution adopted by the Home and School Association, Anacostia High School, Washington, D. C., favoring the enactment of legislation to provide funds to continue equal but separate facilities in relation to schools for all citizens of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A resolution adopted by the Conference of State Social Security Administrators, in Chicago, Ill., favoring the extension of old-age and survivors' insurance to public employees; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by the Guilford County (N. C.) Young Republican Club, favoring the enactment of legislation allowing a \$25 exemption in income taxes for each pint of blood donated to the American Red Cross; to the Committee on Finance.

A letter in the nature of a petition signed by Gov. Gordon Persons, chairman, and sundry other members of the Alabama State Board of Public Welfare, praying for the enactment of legislation to extend the old-age and survivors' insurance coverage to groups now excluded; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by local union No. 1265, United Mine Workers of America, West Frankfort, Ill., favoring the enactment of legislation to amend the social security law, relating to the age limit for retirement purposes, and so forth; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by the New Jersey State Bar Association, favoring the enactment of legislation to include lawyers under the provisions of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Finance.

Three resolutions adopted by the 12th annual convention of the National Committee of Americans of Polish Descent, New York, N. Y., relating to the freedom of Poland and other countries of central and eastern Europe, and so forth; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution adopted at a special session of the Americans of Polish Descent and Poles in the U. S. A., at Cleveland, Ohio, relating to the arrest of Cardinal Wysynski; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution adopted by the State conference, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, New York State Organization, Rome, N. Y., relating to the recognition of the Chinese Communist regime; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Resolutions adopted by the St. Francis general assembly, Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus, and Gold Gate Council, No. 2507, Knights of Columbus, both of San Francisco, Calif., protesting against the action of the Polish Government in arresting Cardinal

Wyszynski, primate of Poland; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution adopted by the Oakland, Calif., unit of the Women Defenders of America, Inc., favoring the enactment of legislation to repudiate the treaty entitled "The Status of Armed Forces Treaty"; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution adopted by the Burlington County Pomona Grange, Vincentown, N. J., relating to the serving of alcoholic beverages at official functions; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution adopted by the California State convention, Jewish War Veterans of the U. S. A., at Coronado, Calif., relating to the supervision of holy places in Jerusalem by the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution adopted by the 17th Annual Constitutional Convention of the International Woodworkers of America, at Vancouver, British Columbia, relating to the reorganization of the executive branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

A resolution adopted by the West Virginia State Federation of Labor, A. F. of L., at Wheeling, W. Va., relating to the reorganization of the executive branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

A resolution adopted at the Special Convention Against the Evils of Mechanization held under the auspices of the Puerto Rico Free Federation of Labor, at Arecibo, P. R., relating to the mechanization of the sugar industry; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

A resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu, T. H., relating to the issuance of public improvements bonds; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

A resolution adopted by the executive committee of the California section of the American Water Works Association at Pasadena, Calif., reaffirming its opposition to the central Arizona project; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

A letter from the Secretary of Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H., transmitting a copy of Act 254 of the Legislature of Hawaii, providing for the issuance of public-improvement bonds (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Two letters from the Governor of Hawaii, transmitting two resolutions adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu, T. H., relating to the issuance of public-improvement bonds for the construction of sewerage systems, and for flood-control projects (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

A letter in the nature of a petition from Carlos Westerband, member of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R., relating to an investigation of crime conditions on the Puerto Rican waterfront; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

A resolution adopted by the California Association of Airport Executives, Inc., relating to the continued operation of control towers and landing aids with Civil Aeronautics Administration funds; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

A resolution adopted by the New Jersey Baptist Convention at Asbury Park, N. J., favoring the enactment of legislation to prohibit the advertising of alcoholic beverages in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

A resolution adopted by the Burlington County (N. J.) Pomona Grange, favoring the enactment of legislation to prohibit the advertising of alcoholic beverages in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The petition of Cecil S. Lucas, of Atlanta, Ga., praying for a redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The petition of Dr. C. H. R. Hovde, of Lawndale, Calif., dated October 20, 1953, together with an addenda to the above petition dated December 14, 1953, praying for a redress of grievances (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the New Jersey State Bar Association, relating to communism; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Two resolutions adopted by the Jewish War Veterans of the U. S. A., relating to a Middle East Defense Organization, and the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A letter from the secretary of State of Alabama, transmitting a copy of Act No. 440 of the Legislature of Alabama, relating to the location of the boundary between the States of Florida and Alabama as defined by the constitution of each respective State, at the mouth of the Perdido River and adjacent thereto (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the Philip Billard Post, No. 1650, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Topeka, Kans., relating to the deportation of Dick Haymes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the New York organization, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Rome, N. Y., relating to the display of the American flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the Supreme Lodge, Order of the Sons of Italy in America, Supreme Executive Council, New York City, N. Y., relating to the amendment of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the Supreme Lodge, Order of the Sons of Italy in America, Supreme Executive Council, New York, N. Y., favoring the enactment of legislation designating Columbus Day, October 12, a national holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the Special Convention Against the Evils of Mechanization, held under the auspices of the Puerto Rican Free Federation of Labor, at Arecibo, P. R., relating to the designation of a day during the year 1954 to be known as Labor Pray Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the District Attorneys' Association of Oregon, Portland, Ore., relating to the propriety of present congressional investigations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Detroit, Mich., favoring the enactment of legislation to repeal the Nationality and Immigration Act of 1952; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the National Conference of Police Associations, at Minneapolis, Minn., relating to the danger in the published Communist doctrine to discredit police forces; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the 35th Annual Convention of the American Legion, Department of Michigan, Detroit, Mich., commending the patriotic American officials who have fought in a manner consistent with the Constitution and laws to rid the country of those seeking to overthrow the Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A paper in the nature of a petition signed by Beatrice Miller Montanye, as agent for her brother, Harry B. Miller, concerning her claim against the people of the State of New York, in the matter of the closing of an abandoned bridge path in the town of Webb, Herkimer County, N. Y. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A letter from the secretary of state of Florida, transmitting a copy of Chapter 28141, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1953, relating to the location of the boundary between the

States of Florida and Alabama, as defined by the constitutions of each respective State, at the mouth of the Perdido River and adjacent thereto (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The petition of the United Neighbors, Inc., signed by F. A. Lydy, president, and 17 affiliated organizations, Los Angeles, Calif., relating to an investigation and legislative action in connection with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Barrows v. Jackson* (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the convention of the Retired Officers Association, Washington, D. C., relating to medical treatment for veterans of the Spanish-American War, the Boxer Rebellion, and the Philippine Insurrection; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Resolutions adopted by Memory Post, No. 1844, Santa Rosa, and the Sonoma County Chapter, No. 48, both in the State of California, favoring the establishment of a veterans' hospital in the Santa Rosa area, for the treatment of neuropsychiatric patients; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

A resolution adopted by the New York organization, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Rome, N. Y., favoring an investigation of the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, as they affect the American school system; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

A letter in the nature of a petition from Harding Franco-Soto, San Juan, P. R., relating to the restoration of the cost-of-living allowance payable to Federal employees of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

A resolution adopted by the State Bar of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. Mex., favoring the enactment of legislation to increase the salaries of Members of Congress and the Federal Judiciary; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

A telegram in the nature of a memorial from the Puerto Rico Free Federation of Labor, San Juan, P. R., signed by Nicolas Noguera Rivera, president, relating to the restitution of the 25-percent differential to the Federal employees in Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

A resolution adopted by the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., relating to investigations by congressional committees; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

A letter in the nature of a petition from the New Mexico Legislative Council, Santa Fe, N. Mex., relating to the restoration of the printing of the State Law Index, formerly published by the Library of Congress; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

A letter in the nature of a petition from the Free Confederation of Workers of Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R., signed by Nicolas Noguera Rivera, president, relating to the placing of a statue of Santiago Iglesias Pantin, deceased, in the United States Capitol; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

A resolution adopted by a Democratic caucus of the General Court of Massachusetts, at Worcester, Mass., commending the loyalty and devotion to country of former President Harry S. Truman; ordered to lie on the table.

Resolutions adopted by the West Virginia State Bar, Charleston, W. Va., the board of directors of the Ebelle of Los Angeles, Calif., and the Friday Morning Club of Los Angeles, relating to international treaties and executive agreements; ordered to lie on the table.

A letter in the nature of a petition from the Puerto Rico Free Federation of Labor, San Juan, P. R., signed by Nicolas Noguera Rivera, president, enclosing a resolution

adopted by that organization, felicitating the President and his administration on the Korean problem; ordered to lie on the table.

Letters from the Ambassador of Honduras, the Ambassador of Germany, and a telegram from the Ambassador of Brazil, offering condolences on the death of the late Senator Robert A. Taft; ordered to lie on the table.

Resolutions adopted by the City Planning Commission of Cleveland, Ohio, the board of directors of the Puerto Rico Federation of Commerce, San Juan, P. R., and the Puerto Rican Housing Authority, Rio Piedras, P. R., expressing condolences on the death of the late Senator Robert A. Taft; ordered to lie on the table.

A resolution adopted by the New York State organization, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Rome, N. Y., relating to the treaty-making power; ordered to lie on the table.

Resolutions adopted by the Women for Good Government, San Pedro, Calif., and the New Jersey State Bar Association, relating to the treaty-making powers and executive agreements; ordered to lie on the table.

A resolution adopted by the convention of the American Federation of Labor, St. Louis, Mo., favoring an amendment of Senate Rule XXII, relating to unlimited debate; ordered to lie on the table.

PROPOSED RETURN TO JAPAN OF AMAMI-O-SHIMA ISLANDS—LETTERS FROM DISTRICT COUNCILS, PROVINCE OF TAIWAN, CHINA

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from V. K. Wellington Koo, Ambassador from China, transmitting communications from city and district councils of the Province of Taiwan, China, relating to the proposed return to Japan of the Amami-O-shima Islands belonging to the Ryukyu Island group; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PARITY FOR FARM COMMODITIES—RESOLUTION OF BOTTINEAU COUNTY FARMERS UNION, OMEMEE, N. DAK.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, a resolution adopted by the Bottineau County Farmers Union, at Kramer, N. Dak., relating to the two-price system for agriculture and full parity for all farm commodities.

There being no objection, the resolution was received, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OMEMEE, N. DAK., December 28, 1953.
HON. WILLIAM LANGER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: At the annual convention of the Bottineau County Farmers Union, held at Kramer, N. Dak., December 1, 1953, the following resolution was adopted by the convention:

"Be it resolved, We instruct the board members to notify our Senators and Congressmen in Washington, D. C., that we, the Bottineau County Farmers Union, are against the two-price system for agriculture and favor full parity for all farm commodities."

The convention was attended by over 200 members and the above resolution was unanimously adopted.

Sincerely,

DUNCAN FRASER, President.
ALDA FRASER, Secretary.

TRANSMISSION AND SALE OF FEDERAL ELECTRIC POWER—RESOLUTION OF MIRAGE FLATS (N. DAK.) FARM BUREAU

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Mirage Flats (N. Dak.) Farm Bureau, relating to the transmission and sale of Federal electric power.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas it has come to our attention that the criteria covering transmission and sale of Federal electric power, effective date January 1, 1954, abrogates most of the past policies with regard to protection to preference customers; and

Whereas it is known that such marketing criteria will work a hardship on the local REA project which furnishes our members with electric service, and such hardship will eventually be passed on to individual customers; and

Whereas it appears that any benefits to be received from such marketing criteria will accrue to nonpreference customers (who are profit-type organizations) at the expense of the preference customers (non-profit-type organizations): Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Mirage Flats Farm Bureau respectfully request the Nebraska delegation in Congress to oppose at all times legislation or administrative order that will in effect take the people's electric power (Federal power) from the control of the people in any area of the Nation and place such control in the hands of private or monopolistic hands; and be it

Resolved further, That a copy of this resolution be distributed to all Nebraska Representatives in Congress, to the Nebraska Rural Electric Association, and to each REA organization in Nebraska. Further, anyone receiving this resolution is hereby permitted to reprint it for his use.

MIRAGE FLATS FARM BUREAU,
By ANDREW F. YOUNG, Legislator.

FEDERAL POWER POLICY AS APPLIED TO MISSOURI BASIN—MINUTES OF MEETING AND RESOLUTION OF McLEAN ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC., GARRISON, N. DAK.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the minutes of a meeting, and a resolution adopted by the McLean Electric Cooperative, Inc., at Garrison, N. Dak., relating to the Federal power policy as applied to the Missouri Basin.

There being no objection, the minutes and resolution were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A regular meeting of the McLean Electric Cooperative, Inc., was held October 19, 1953, at the office of the cooperative in the city auditorium at Garrison, N. Dak., at 2 p. m.

Directors present were Thompson, Mattson, Leidholm, Buehler, Forland, Stadler, Hauf, and McElwain.

Director absent was Fiedler.

Also present were W. S. Comings, Jr., manager, and Robert Vogel and Jack Williams, attorneys.

Minutes of the September 21, 1953, meeting were read and approved. Motion to accept the minutes was made by Leidholm, seconded by Thompson, and duly carried.

Application for membership was read and voted on for acceptance. Motion to accept was made by Buehler, seconded by Hauf, and duly carried.

Final action was taken on the audit. Upon motion by McElwain, seconded by Thompson, and duly carried, the \$1,258.32 in deferred debits is to be charged off in 4 months from the members' equity.

A motion was made by Buehler, seconded by Stadler, and duly carried, that deferred debits \$2,718.66, unamortized loan expense, shall be charged off over a period of 6 years.

Delegates to NRECA meeting at Miami, January 11 to the 14 of 1954, were selected: Hauf, voting delegate; Thompson, alternate delegate.

Julius Mattson gave his report on Central Power Cooperative's regular meeting. They are about ready to hire a manager. Their annual meeting will be held November 12 in the Clarence Parker Hotel beginning at 10 a. m.

Upon motion by Thompson, seconded by Buehler, and duly carried the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas the recently announced power policy as applied to the Missouri Basin as set forth by Fred G. Aandahl, Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior, at the Missouri Basin Inter-Agency Committee meeting at Fargo, N. Dak., on September 29, 1953, is shocking, unreasonable, and contrary to the best interests of the Rural Electrification program in North Dakota; and

"Whereas this power policy will, in effect, nullify the preference clause expressed in various Federal power statutes and will jeopardize all rural-electrification programs within the State of North Dakota: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution condemning the recently announced power policy be sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

The manager and a few directors will meet with the county commissioners the first week in November about the road building without moving our poles, thereby leaving them in a weakened condition.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

SARA McELWAIN, Secretary.

CERTIFICATE OF SECRETARY

I, Sara McElwain, do hereby certify: That I am the duly elected, qualified, and acting secretary of McLean Electric Cooperative, Inc. (hereinafter called "cooperative"), and the keeper of its records; that the attached and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original minutes entered in the minute book of the cooperative of the annual meeting of the members of said cooperative convened and held pursuant to and in accordance with the laws of the State of North Dakota, and its articles of incorporation and bylaws of the cooperative, on the 19th day of October 1953; that none of the resolutions or motions contained in the aforesaid copy of said minutes has been rescinded or modified and that the same are as of the date hereof in full force and effect.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name as secretary and affixed the corporate seal of the cooperative this — day of December 1953.

SARA McELWAIN.

[CORPORATE SEAL]

INCLUSION OF LEGAL PROFESSION UNDER SOCIAL SECURITY LAW—LETTER FROM MINNESOTA COUNTY ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a letter

which I have received from the secretary of the Minnesota County Attorneys Association, Mr. Robert B. Gillespie, in favor of extending the provisions of the social security laws to include members of the legal profession, be printed in the RECORD, and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the letter was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CAMBRIDGE, MINN., December 31, 1953.

HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HUMPHREY: The members of the Minnesota County Attorneys Association, in convention assembled at St. Paul yesterday, passed a resolution in favor of extending the provisions of the social security laws to include members of the legal profession.

The writer, as secretary of the association, was instructed to forward this information to you so that you might be advised as to our position with reference to this matter.

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT B. GILLESPIE.

RESOLUTION BY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MINN., URGING AN APPEAL TO THE COURTS ON THE TIDELANDS OIL BILL

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference a motion adopted by the Board of County Commissioners of St. Louis, Minn., on December 28, 1953, urging an appeal to the courts on the tidelands oil bill, and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the body of the RECORD.

The resolution reflects the attitude of one of the larger counties in our State, calling upon the Governor of the State of Minnesota and the attorney general to join with other States in appealing the validity of the action of the Congress, and making that appeal to the courts of the land.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS,
OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR.

Duluth, Minn., December 30, 1953.

Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

The following motion was adopted by the Board of County Commissioners of the County of St. Louis, Minn., at its meeting held on December 28, 1953:

"Upon motion of Commissioner Solem, the Board of County Commissioners of St. Louis County joins in the appeal of the Duluth Federated Trades and Labor Assembly in requesting the Governor of the State of Minnesota to join with other States in appealing the passage of the tidelands oil bill enacted at the last session of the United States Congress.

"No. 917."

Very truly yours,

W. H. BORGES,
County Auditor.

By I. A. FINK,
Clerk of County Board.

STATE DEPARTMENT—FILE SURVEY—INTERIM REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (S. REPT. NO. 836)

Mr. McCARTHY, under the order of the Senate of August 3, 1953, from the

Committee on Government Operations, on October 12, 1953, submitted, pursuant to Senate Resolution 40, 83d Congress, 1st session, an interim report entitled "State Department—File Survey."

TRANSFER OF OCCUPATION CURRENCY PLATES—ESPIONAGE PHASE—INTERIM REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (S. REPT. NO. 837)

Mr. MUNDT, under the order of the Senate of August 3, 1953, from the Committee on Government Operations, on December 15, 1953, submitted, pursuant to Senate Resolution 40, 83d Congress, 1st session, an interim report entitled "Transfer of Occupation Currency Plates—Espionage Phase."

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 2602. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, section 871, to provide penalties for threats against the President-elect and the Vice President;

S. 2603. A bill to extend temporarily the rights of priority of nationals of Japan and certain nationals of Germany with respect to applications for patents; and

S. 2604. A bill to relieve independent distributors from restrictions on their freedom to compete imposed by section 2 (c) of the Robinson-Patman Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FERGUSON:

S. 2605. A bill to amend the War Claims Act of 1948 so as to provide benefits for members of the Armed Forces held as prisoners of war during the conflict in Korea; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. FERGUSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. ROBERTSON:

S. 2606. A bill for the relief of Ioannis Gerasimos Christoforatos (otherwise known as Ioannis Gerasimu Christoforatos or John Christoforatos or Jon Christoforatos); and

S. 2607. A bill for the relief of Faustino Achaval Aldecoa and his wife, Carmen Achaval (nee Cortabitarte); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUNT:

S. 2608. A bill to provide for the removal of the restriction on use with respect to certain lands in Powell, Wyo., conveyed to the University of Wyoming under the provisions of the act of December 15, 1944; and

S. 2609. A bill to amend section 4 of the act entitled "An act to permit the exchange and amendment of farm units on Federal irrigation projects, and for other purposes," approved August 13, 1953; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BUTLER of Maryland:

S. 2610. A bill to extend until August 1, 1954, the time for filing claims for compensation under section 6 (d) of the War Claims Act of 1948 by World War II prisoners of war;

S. 2611. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Esterlee Hutzler Weinhoeppel;

S. 2612. A bill for the relief of Dr. K. A. Peter van Berkum; and

S. 2613. A bill for the relief of Dr. Luciano A. Legiardi-Laura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

S. 2614. A bill to amend section 1201 of title 18 of the United States Code to author-

ize the Federal Bureau of Investigation to initiate investigation of any kidnapping in which the victim has not been released within 24 hours after his seizure; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUSSELL:

S. 2615. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to the apportionment of farm acreage allotments for cotton; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 2616. A bill to provide for payment of annuity to widows of judges;

S. 2617. A bill to provide for payment of an annuity to widows of judges;

S. 2618. A bill for the relief of Ertogrul Osman and Mehmed Fahreddin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska (for himself and Mr. GRISWOLD):

S. 2619. A bill to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in connection with the founding of a national memorial to Gen. John J. Pershing; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HENDRICKSON:

S. 2620. A bill for the relief of Matteo Yuranich; and

S. 2621. A bill for the relief of Joseph G. Gerrara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRICKER:

S. 2622. A bill for the relief of Heino Puhk;

S. 2623. A bill for the relief of Sime Ivan Saric; and

S. 2624. A bill for the relief of Lt. Col. James C. Vanneter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURRAY:

S. 2625. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to confer jurisdiction on the States of California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, and Wisconsin, with respect to criminal offenses and civil causes of action committed or arising on Indian reservations within such States, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. 2626. A bill for the relief of Christ Lekas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARRETT:

S. 2627. A bill to confirm the rights of the State of Wyoming in and to its public school lands and the minerals therein whether or not such lands were surveyed on the date of the original grant to such State; and

S. 2628. A bill to provide for the removal of the restriction on use with respect to certain lands in Powell, Wyo., conveyed to the University of Wyoming under the provisions of the act of December 15, 1944; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

S. 2629. A bill to regulate the granting of free or reduced-rate transportation of passengers by common carriers by water engaged in foreign commerce and in commerce between the United States and its Territories and possessions; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 2630. A bill to authorize deductions from the salaries and retirement benefits of Federal officers and employees and former Federal officers and employees to satisfy delinquent Federal taxes; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 2631. A bill to prohibit the payment of Government retirement benefits to persons convicted of certain offenses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BYRD:

S. 2632. A bill for the relief of the Epes Transportation Corp.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PAYNE:

S. 2633. A bill for the relief of Stanislas Racinkas (Stacys Racinkas); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2634. A bill for the relief of Mrs. William A. Curran; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. EASTLAND:

S. 2635. A bill for the relief of Nadeem Tannous and Mrs. Jamile Tannous; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLLAND:

S. 2636. A bill for the relief of Arturo Rodriguez Diaz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. SMITH of Maine:

S. 2637. A bill to forfeit citizenship of conspirators against the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. 2638. A bill for the relief of Leon Silverman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON:

S. 2639. A bill for the relief of Etsuko Tamaki (Shimizu); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SYMINGTON:

S. 2640. A bill for the relief of Esther Joanne Potter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAYBANK (for himself and Mr. RUSSELL):

S. 2641. A bill to amend certain procurement statutes to limit authority for the purchase of supplies and services without advertising during periods of national emergency; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska:

S. 2642. A bill to provide for the inclusion of the Territory of Alaska within the Federal Reserve System; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(See the remarks of Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. ANDERSON (for himself, Mr. EASTLAND, and Mr. KUCHEL):

S. 2643. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See remarks of Mr. MAYBANK and other Senators relating to the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. KNOWLAND (for himself, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. LENNON, Mr. MORSE, Mr. HENDRICKSON, and Mr. CASE):

S. J. Res. 112. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to grant to citizens of the United States who have attained the age of 18 the right to vote; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. KNOWLAND when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

AMENDMENT OF WAR CLAIMS ACT OF 1948 RELATING TO BENEFITS FOR CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the War Claims Act of 1948 so as to provide benefits for members of the Armed Forces held as prisoners of war during the conflict in Korea. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD, as part of my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2605) to amend the War Claims Act of 1948 so as to provide benefits for members of the Armed Forces held as prisoners of war during the conflict in Korea, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee

on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the War Claims Act of 1948 is amended by inserting after section 6 thereof a new section as follows:

"PRISONERS OF WAR; KOREAN CONFLICT"

"SEC. 6A. (a) As used in this section, the term 'prisoner of war' means any regularly appointed, enrolled, enlisted, or inducted member of the Armed Forces of the United States who was held as a prisoner of war for any time subsequent to June 25, 1950, by any hostile force with which the Armed Forces of the United States has actually engaged in armed conflict subsequent to such date.

"(b) The Commission is authorized to receive, adjudicate according to law, and provide for the payment of any claim filed by any prisoner of war for compensation for the violation by the hostile force by which he was held as a prisoner of war, or its agents, of its obligations to furnish him the quantity or quality of food to which he was entitled as a prisoner of war under the terms of the Geneva Convention of July 27, 1929. The compensation allowed to any prisoner of war under the provisions of this subsection shall be at the rate of \$1 for each day he was held as a prisoner of war on which such hostile force or its agents failed to furnish him such quantity or quality of food.

"(c) (1) The Commission is authorized to receive, adjudicate according to law, and to provide for the payment of any claim filed by any prisoner of war for compensation—

"(A) for the violations by the hostile force by which he was held as a prisoner of war, or its agents, of the obligations of such hostile force under title III, section III, of the Geneva Convention of July 27, 1929, relating to labor of prisoners of war; or

"(B) for inhumane treatment by the hostile force by which he was held, or its agents. The term 'inhumane treatment' as used herein shall include, but not be limited to, violation by such hostile force, or its agents, of one or more of the provisions of article 2, 3, 7, 10, 12, 13, 21, 22, 54, 56, or 57 of the Geneva Convention of July 27, 1929.

"(2) Compensation shall be allowed to any prisoner of war under this subsection at the rate of \$1.50 per day for each day he was held as a prisoner of war on which he alleges and proves in a manner acceptable to the Commission—

"(A) the violation by such hostile force or its agents of the provisions of title III, section III, of the Geneva Convention of July 27, 1929; or

"(B) any inhumane treatment as defined herein.

In no event shall the compensation allowed to any prisoner of war under this subsection exceed the sum of \$1.50 with respect to any 1 day.

"(d) Any claim allowed under the provisions of this section shall be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment out of the War Claims Fund established by section 13 of this act.

"(e) (1) Claims under this section shall be paid to the persons entitled thereto, and shall in case of death of the persons who are entitled be payable only to or for the benefit of the following persons:

"(A) Widow or dependent husband if there is no child or children of the deceased;

"(B) Widow or dependent husband and child or children of the deceased, one-half to the widow or dependent husband and the other half to the child or children of the deceased in equal shares;

"(C) Child or children of the deceased (in equal shares) if there is no widow or dependent husband; and

"(D) Parents (in equal shares) if there is no widow, dependent husband, or child.

"(2) Where any person entitled to payment under this section is under any legal disability, payment may be made in accordance with the provisions of subsection (e) of section 5.

"(f) Claims for compensation under this section shall be filed with the Commission within 1 year from the date of enactment of this section. Nothing contained in this section shall extend the period of existence of the Commission beyond the time prescribed in subsection (e) of section 2."

GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend section 2 (c) (1) of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 and section 302 (c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949.

More definite specifications are established. Negotiation of Government contracts under the above sections would be confined to specific instances rather than a blanket determination that it would be in the public interest to negotiate contracts.

The effect of the amendment would be to return to competitive bidding in the great majority of cases, as was intended by the Congress when the legislation was passed. Competitive bidding, under this bill, would be the rule and negotiation the permissible exception.

Greater economy and efficiency would be required under those sections which have been most widely used for negotiating Government contracts. Findings in writing would also be required that market conditions do not permit full and free competition, or that specifications are not precise, or that it would be more economical to the United States, or that it would be necessary to carry out the declared policy of Congress that small-business concerns receive a fair proportion of contracts awarded.

The bill, in effect, provides that the Government, as a purchaser, shall receive the best bargain available, and that suppliers in a position to furnish the Government's requirements shall have a fair and equal opportunity to compete wherever located in this country. The bill would prevent the unfavorable results which have flowed from implementing orders which apply to one area in preference to another.

Thinly populated areas would benefit, in that Government surveys were not made in these localities, and they did not have an opportunity to obtain preferences.

The bill would delete from existing legislation those sections on which the Office of Defense Mobilization has relied to solve unemployment problems with Government procurement and thereby created unemployment in other locations. The bill would prevent defense agencies from concerning themselves with problems unrelated to defense purposes, such as savings in taxes, savings in unemployment compensation, the prevention of lost sales, and savings in relief expenditures. These matters are too important to be handled as a sideline, and would be more appropriately left with Congress and the departments

more directly concerned with the specific problems involved.

The bill places small-business concerns in a more advantageous position, in that they would have an opportunity to compete for a greater share in the Government's business.

During the recess of the Congress, and in the absence of the committee members, the bill was reviewed with various staff members closely associated with the handling of procurement matters for small-business concerns. The object of this review was to safeguard and to make more effective the declared policy of Congress that a fair proportion of total purchases and contracts for supplies and services shall be placed with small-business concerns. It is believed that the bill will do much to provide a greater proportion of the total procurement for small business. The bill was also reviewed with the Legal Section of the Small Business Administration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2641) to amend certain procurement statutes to limit authority for the purchase of supplies and services without advertising during periods of national emergency, introduced by Mr. MAYBANK (for himself and Mr. RUSSELL), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

INCLUSION OF ALASKA WITHIN FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to provide for the inclusion of the Territory of Alaska within the Federal Reserve System.

The bill would have the effect of bringing the Territory of Alaska within the Federal Reserve System so that the national banks of Alaska will derive all the advantages and also accept all the responsibilities of national banks anywhere in the United States.

I have hopes that this bill, if enacted, will go a long way toward easing the chronic shortage of credit in Alaska which has made it so difficult to secure industrial development there. One other immediate effect will be to abolish the service charge on cashing checks in Alaska.

When the original Federal Reserve Act was enacted prior to World War I, Alaska was still many days distant from the United States in point of time. I suspect that was the principal reason why Alaska and Hawaii were not included within the Federal Reserve System—because it took several days in transit for the transmission of checks and other financial documents back and forth from Alaska to the States and it therefore was not financially feasible to expect the banks in Alaska to sustain the expense of cashing checks without charge or of coming within the same system of bank clearances, as did the banks on the continent. Now with the airplane, substantially every bank in Alaska is within 24 hours of principal banking centers in the 48 States, and there is no reason to exclude Alaska from the Federal Reserve Act.

The same situation exists with respect to Hawaii, but special legislation for Hawaii is not necessary since this problem is covered by the pending Hawaii statehood bill.

The bill (S. 2642) to provide for the inclusion of the Territory of Alaska within the Federal Reserve System, introduced by Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REDUCTION OF VOTING AGE TO 18

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to grant to citizens of the United States who have attained the age of 18 the right to vote.

I should like to say to Members on both sides of the aisle, with reference to the joint resolution, that it proposes a constitutional amendment providing for voting by youths of 18 years of age or over, and I should be glad to have any Senators on either side of the aisle who care to join in the general sponsorship of the joint resolution, attach their names to it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I join in the proposed amendment introduced by the distinguished Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] providing for voting by those who arrive at the age of 18 years.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I ask that my name be included in the list of cosponsors of the proposed constitutional amendment introduced by the distinguished majority leader [Mr. KNOWLAND].

A proposed constitutional amendment in the State of South Dakota to the same effect was defeated by a very narrow margin in the last general election. I am sure that, with the impetus given to the movement by the introduction of the proposed constitutional amendment, when the question next comes up in the State of South Dakota the proposal will be promptly agreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I should like to join the distinguished majority leader as a cosponsor of the proposed constitutional amendment which he has sent to the desk this morning.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 112) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to grant to citizens of the United States who have attained the age of 18 the right to vote, introduced by Mr. KNOWLAND (for himself, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. LENNON, Mr. MORSE, Mr. HENDRICKSON, and Mr. CASE), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, for a great many years I have been a staunch advocate of a constitutional amendment allowing 18-year-olds to vote. On July 18 of last year I set forth that recommendation in Senate Joint Resolution 103. I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be printed at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States:

"ARTICLE—

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are 18 years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"SEC. 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within 7 years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress."

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I say to my good friend, the distinguished Senator from California, that of course I am delighted, as the representative of the Independent Party in the Senate, to acknowledge that the Republicans in the Senate have, at long last, reached a point of agreement with the Independent Party on one matter. Other Senators including some on the Democratic side have introduced similar resolutions in the past.

Although I think it might have been a little more appropriate to hold early hearings on resolutions already pending before the Senate calling for a constitutional amendment on this issue, I have no objection, Mr. President, irrespective of Republican partisan maneuvering to joining with the Republicans in the introduction of this resolution. I hope we can have early hearings on it. It involves a very desirable recognition of the importance and citizenship rights of the 18-year-olds in this country.

As I said when I introduced the joint resolution last July, it is a belated recognition of the valuable contribution to 160 years of free education. If those who are 18 years old do not have the maturity of judgment and the mental ability to vote after the intensive educational efforts we have made during the course of many years, then we are simply confessing the failure of our educational system.

I assure the distinguished Senator from California that I am delighted to be a cosponsor in the introduction of the joint resolution introduced by him, which is identical in purpose with the one previously introduced by me as a representative of the Independent Party in the Senate.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I wish to say that I was very pleased that the President of the United States in his state of the Union message saw fit to endorse the proposal to grant the privileges of the franchise, the right to vote, to the 18-year-olds in our country. I also listened with keen interest to the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. I am fully aware of his steadfast efforts to attain this objective, to which the President of the United States has now given

his support. I understand that the majority leader has endorsed an appropriate resolution.

Let me say that early in the first session of the 83d Congress the junior Senator from Minnesota introduced such a resolution, proposing a constitutional amendment making it possible for 18-year-olds to vote. I have said, and it will be my position as a Member of the Senate, that I am not at all interested in the parentage of the bill or resolution; I am interested in the legislative child or the legislative product. Therefore I will, of course, be willing to give my wholehearted support to any appropriate resolution on this subject, whether that of the Senator from Oregon, that of the Senator from California, the majority leader, or that of any other Senator—and of course I would be exceedingly proud if it were my own resolution—which would make the proposal to grant to 18-year-olds a right to vote a reality.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an article prepared by me, and which was printed in the magazine *Redbook*, be made a part of my remarks at this point in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FULL CITIZENSHIP FOR YOUTH

(By Senator HUBERT M. HUMPHREY, Democrat, Minnesota)

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—In November 1950 *Redbook* proposed that the legal United States voting age be lowered to 18. In the following editorial, Senator HUMPHREY explains why he has taken up this campaign and reports on its progress.)

On April 1 of this year I introduced an amendment to the Constitution that would permit 18-year-olds to vote. There are a number of reasons why the voting age should be lowered. We ask 18-year-olds to fight and to die for democracy; yet we do not give them the most fundamental democratic right—the right to vote. Our 18-year-olds take on tremendous responsibilities in our Armed Forces. Surely they are equal to the responsibilities of good and informed citizenship. I agree with President Eisenhower when he said, "If they are old enough to fight, they are old enough to vote."

One of the most alarming problems in our democracy today is voter apathy. Only 63 percent of our people voted in the last national election. I think that many people are more interested in politics and political issues and are better informed on these issues when they are between the ages of 18 and 21 than they are later on. When they have been out of school for a longer time, they become more absorbed in the everyday business of earning a living, and they become subject to the voter apathy which affects so many of our citizens.

The young people of this generation are better prepared educationally for political responsibility than were Americans of previous generations. Our young people would be more than mere passive voters—they could be an informative force in American politics. They have the enthusiasm and idealism of youth, and have at the same time learned to know responsibility in many walks of life. Many of them are fresh from our schools and colleges, with a lively interest in political and social affairs. They would take on their civic responsibilities at an age when they are more apt to place national interest above those more particular interests which they may later acquire.

Finally, there is no better civic training than the exercise of the vote. Without the

vote, all other forms of civic training are lacking in meaning and effectiveness. It is essential that our young people take on political responsibility as soon as they are ready to do so, for the real value of education comes from its association with responsibility.

Youth ought to have a voice in determining its own future. And, what is more, it has a definite contribution to make to the future of our whole country. I hope that the Congress and the States will act soon to permit 18-year-olds to take their deserved place as full citizens.

COTTON ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Mr. MAYBANK. I had intended to submit an amendment relating to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, but after having a full discussion with several other Senators, and with representatives of cotton and cottonseed producers and ginneries of South Carolina, I now understand that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, under the leadership of its able chairman, the distinguished Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], have agreed upon a temporary measure in connection with cotton allotments; therefore, I shall not submit the amendment. I think the committee did a good job. I understand some amendments, with which I am in accord, will be proposed by the distinguished senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the distinguished senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY], and by the distinguished junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON].

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, as has been mentioned by the distinguished senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has been busy during the last 2 days trying to work out solutions to a critical situation in the cotton-production program for the coming year. This morning the committee agreed upon what we believe to be a very satisfactory and fair solution of the problem.

We realize that any legislation which is to be of any use this year must be enacted promptly. We know that Senators will desire to read, as soon as they can do so, the bill approved by the Senate committee. However, I am not certain that the proposed legislation will be quite ready before the Senate concludes its session today. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent, that the bill may be introduced and the report filed after the adjournment or the recess of the Senate today, if it is possible to do so.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wish to commend the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry for the progress he and the other members of his committee have made on this very important proposed legislation. Certainly I have no objection to his reporting the bill when the Senate is not in session. I am very hopeful that the bill may be reported promptly, so that the Senate can proceed to its consideration at the very earliest possible date on which the distinguished majority leader can find a place for it on the calendar.

Mr. AIKEN. We think we have found a very good solution of the problem con-

fronting the people of Texas and other cotton-producing States. We had almost a full attendance of the committee. However, the subcommittee, consisting of the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], the junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], and the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], worked diligently on the bill for a much longer time than did the full committee.

It is the desire of the committee to have the bill and the report ready by tomorrow morning, if possible, so that Senators may have an opportunity to read and study them before the Senate meets next week.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the request of the Senator from Vermont is agreed to.

The bill (S. 2643) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, was introduced by Mr. ANDERSON (for himself, Mr. EASTLAND, and Mr. KUCHEL), read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Subsequently, Mr. ANDERSON, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, reported the above bill, without amendment, and submitted a report (No. 838) thereon.

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR AND SECRETARY OF ALASKA BY THE PEOPLE OF ALASKA

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, I submit for appropriate reference an amendment intended to be proposed by me to the bill heretofore introduced by me (S. 224) to provide for the election of the Governor and Secretary of Alaska by the people of the Territory.

My amendment simply changes the date for the first election under this bill from 1954 to 1956. This change is necessary because the filing date under the laws of Alaska for the 1954 election is very close, and there would not be time to have this change put into effect for this year's election.

The amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska to the bill (S. 224) to provide that the Governor and the Secretary of the Territory of Alaska shall be elected by the people of that Territory, was received, referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF RECREATION ACT OF 1926, TO INCLUDE OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES AND TO PERMIT NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS TO LEASE PUBLIC LANDS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, I submit amendments intended to be proposed by me to the bill (H. R. 1815) to amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes. House bill 1815 is in the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The bill as it passed the House would permit the sale or leasing by the Federal Government of small acreages of

Federal land to State or local bodies and would also permit the leasing of public land to nonprofit organizations. The principal effect of my amendment would be to permit the sale as well as the leasing of public land to nonprofit bodies at a fair appraised value.

The bill, H. R. 1815, and my proposed amendments to it have particular application to Alaska because of the fact that over 99 percent of the land in the Territory is owned by the Federal Government. There is less than 1 percent in the hands of private parties and therefore it is almost impossible to buy land anywhere except from the Federal Government.

That situation creates a great problem, particularly for churches and other charitable and nonprofit institutions, for the reason that today there is no law under which they can acquire title to any public land. As a result, such institutions can secure title only through a special law in each case, which takes the form of a private bill. Last year the Congress passed three such private bills for the benefit of particular groups in Alaska, and it is my understanding that there are seven similar bills pending in the House committee. Until Congress gets around to taking action on these individual bills one by one, the church organization or other charitable group in each case cannot proceed with its plans for securing land or constructing necessary facilities to carry on its work.

The bill, H. R. 1815, and my amendments do not propose to give away anything. My amendments simply propose to permit such organizations to buy such land as they need at its fair value without waiting months and months for Congress to pass a special bill in each case. I hope this bill can be acted upon before the beginning of the construction season in 1954 so that such organizations can proceed in a businesslike way with their programs.

The amendments intended to be proposed by Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska to the bill (H. R. 1815) to amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes, were received, referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PAYMENT OF AN ANNUITY TO WIDOWS OF JUDGES—AMENDMENT

Mr. McCARRAN submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute, intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2616) to provide for the payment of an annuity to widows of judges, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938 RELATING TO APPORTIONMENT OF FARM ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS OF COTTON—AMENDMENT

Mr. KEFAUVER submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2615) to amend the Agricul-

tural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to the apportionment of farm acreage allotments for cotton, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed.

EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO INVESTIGATE AVAILABILITY OF SUPPLIES OF CRITICAL RAW MATERIALS

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 171), which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

Resolved, That the authority of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs under Senate Resolution 143, 83d Congress, agreed to July 28, 1953 (authorizing a full and complete investigation and study of the accessibility of critical raw materials to the United States during a time of war), and the time for reporting the results of its study and investigation thereunder, is hereby extended to April 30, 1954.

Sec. 2. The sums previously authorized to be expended under such resolution shall be available for the expenses of the committee covering obligations incurred on or before April 30, 1954.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska subsequently, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to which was referred the above resolution, reported it, without amendment, and, under the rule, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES RELATING TO INTERNAL SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. JENNER (for himself and Mr. McCARRAN) submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 172), which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Resolved, That the limitation of expenditures under Senate Resolution 366, 81st Congress, relating to the internal security of the United States, agreed to December 21, 1950, is hereby increased by \$170,000, and such sum together with any unexpended balances of the sums previously authorized to be expended under such resolution and Senate Resolution 46, 83d Congress, agreed to January 30, 1953, Senate Resolution 314, 82d Congress, agreed to May 29, 1952, Senate Resolution 198, 82d Congress, agreed to September 27, 1951, and Senate Resolution 7, 82d Congress, agreed to January 29, 1951, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee and covering obligations incurred under such resolutions on or before January 31, 1955.

INVESTIGATION OF CERTAIN PROBLEMS RELATING TO INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. BRICKER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 173), which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation of any and all matters within its jurisdiction as set forth in section (1) (j) of rule XXV of the Stand-

ing Rules of the Senate, and especially all matters pertaining to—

- (1) communication by telephone, telegraph, radio, and television;
- (2) civil aeronautics;
- (3) domestic surface transportation;
- (4) maritime matters generally, including a continuation of the study of the maritime subsidy program, and
- (5) fisheries and wildlife, including research, restoration, refuges, and conservation.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of this resolution the committee or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized, until January 31, 1955, (1) to make such expenditures as it deems advisable; (2) to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistants as it deems advisable; and (3) with the consent of the head of the department or agency concerned, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government.

Sec. 3. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$_____, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

INVESTIGATION OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES OF CHARITABLE AND PRIVATE WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. LANGER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 174), which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation of the activities of all charitable and private welfare organizations using the United States mails or radio, including but not limited to the solicitation and disbursement of funds by such organizations, for the purpose of—

- (1) improving the administration and enforcement of the provisions of title 18, United States Code, relating to mail fraud;
- (2) establishing standards and requirements for charitable and nonprofit organizations having or seeking Federal charters; and
- (3) recommending such other legislation as such committee or subcommittee may deem advisable as a result of its study and investigation.

Sec. 2. The committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate, to hold such hearings, to require by subpoenas or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and, within the amount appropriated therefor, to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report hearings of the committee or subcommittee shall not be in excess of 40 cents per hundred words. Subpoenas shall be issued by the chairman of the committee or the subcommittee, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman.

A majority of the members of the committee, or duly authorized subcommittee thereof, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except that a lesser number to be fixed by the committee, or by such subcommittee, shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of administering oaths and taking sworn testimony.

Sec. 3. The committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee, shall have power to employ and fix the compensation of such officers, experts, and employees as it deems necessary in the performance of its duties,

and is authorized to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the various departments and agencies of the Government to the extent that such services, information, facilities, and personnel, in the opinion of the heads of such departments and agencies, can be furnished without undue interference with the performance of the work and duties of such departments and agencies.

SEC. 4. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee covering obligations incurred on or before January 31, 1955.

TREATY WITH CANADA RELATING TO REGULATION OF COMMERCE ON THE GREAT LAKES

Mr. POTTER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 175), which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Whereas the future security of western democracy, indeed that of the whole free world, depends ultimately upon the industrial might of the United States and Canada; and

Whereas the industries of these nations depend to a great extent upon raw materials located in close proximity to the Great Lakes thereby making trade on these waters an indispensable factor in the growth and development of these countries; and

Whereas vessels of United States and Canadian registry engaged in Great Lakes commerce are essential to the defense of the United States and Canada as demonstrated in World Wars I and II and in the Korean conflict; and

Whereas vessels of foreign registry trading between both nations on the Great Lakes are withdrawn from this trade in time of war or national emergency thereby placing a heavier burden on United States and Canadian vessels and at the same time jeopardizing the defense efforts of these two nations; and

Whereas foreign ship operators, having lower construction and operating costs and having other advantages, place United States and Canadian ship operators in a seriously unfavorable competitive position; and

Whereas United States and Canadian ship operators on the Great Lakes, unable successfully to compete with foreign flag vessels because of construction and operating cost differentials and certain tax escape clauses, will be driven from this field of commerce thereby resulting in curtailed fleets and a greater dependence on foreign flag vessels, which, when withdrawn from this trade in time of war will severely impair the industrial output of the United States and Canada for want of an adequate fleet of Great Lakes vessels: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That since no laws presently exist to restrict the right of any vessel to trade between the ports of the two countries on the Great Lakes, and since it is essential to the mutual security of the United States and Canada that this trade be preserved by mutual agreement to vessels of the United States and Canada, that the President of the United States is requested to direct the Secretary of State to undertake immediate steps with officials representing the Canadian Government to negotiate a treaty between these nations declaring that no vessel other than a vessel built and registered in the United States or Canada be permitted to engage in the transportation of goods by water between a port or place in the United States of America and a port or place in Canada, within the Great Lakes, where the ports of loading and discharge are within the Great Lakes.

INVESTIGATIONS BY SENATE COMMITTEES

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, every standing committee of the Senate has authority to make investigations within the scope of its duties as set forth in the Reorganization Act. In the past it has been customary for a standing committee to adopt an investigatory resolution, and instead of formally reporting it to the Senate, the resolution has been sent directly to the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

I invite the attention of the Senate to the second paragraph of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, which reads:

All reports of committees and motions to discharge a committee from the consideration of a subject, and all subjects from which a committee shall be discharged, shall lie over 1 day for consideration, unless by unanimous consent the Senate shall otherwise direct.

I call attention to the provisions of this rule because I now give notice, and make it of record, that I shall object to any immediate action on any investigatory resolution reported from any other standing committee of the Senate which would result in referring such resolution to the Committee on Rules and Administration until it has been before the Senate for at least 1 day, as provided by the rule.

I make this suggestion for two reasons, first, for the benefit of the Senate, which has a right to be advised and have notice of all resolutions proposing to authorize committee investigations.

Secondly, I make the suggestion for the benefit of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, in order that it may have the advantage of any consideration given in the Senate prior to the referral of any investigatory resolution to that committee before reporting such resolution back to the Senate with its recommendation as to what sum of money should be made available from the contingent fund of the Senate to carry out the purpose of the proposed investigation.

I desire to say that I shall from this time on insist upon a strict adherence to the rule I have just read.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. If any such matters have been received today, the officials of the Senate will take due notice of the rule which the Senator from Arizona has cited.

PRINTING OF REVIEW OF REPORTS ON THE SABINE-NECHES WATERWAY (S. DOC. NO. 80)

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I present a letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a report dated January 23, 1953, from the Chief of Engineers, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of the reports on the Sabine-Neches Waterway, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed as a Senate document, with illustrations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRINTING OF REVIEW OF REPORT ON THE CUMBERLAND RIVER, KY., AND TENN. (S. DOC. NO. 81)

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I present a letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a report dated January 23, 1953, from the Chief of Engineers, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of the report on Cumberland River, Ky., and Tenn., and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed as a Senate document, with illustrations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRINTING OF REVIEW OF REPORTS ON GREEN AND BARREN RIVERS, KY. (S. DOC. NO. 82)

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I present a letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a report dated June 26, 1953, from the Chief of Engineers, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of reports on Green and Barren Rivers, Ky., and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed as a Senate document, with illustrations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRINTING OF REVIEW OF REPORT ON ROGUE RIVER, OREG. (S. DOC. NO. 83)

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I present a letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a report dated August 7, 1952, from the Chief of Engineers, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of the report on Rogue River, Oreg., and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed as a Senate document, with illustrations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES OF SENATE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY (S. DOC. NO. 84)

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, I submit a document entitled "Summary of Activities of Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, 83d Congress, 1st Session." I ask unanimous consent that it be printed as a Senate document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON (S. DOC. NO. 85)

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, I submit a document entitled "Legislative History of the Export-Import Bank of Washington." I ask unanimous consent that it be printed as a Senate document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORGANIZATION SURVEY OF INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (S. DOC. NO. 86)

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, I submit a document entitled "An Organizational Survey of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development." I ask unanimous consent that it be printed as a Senate document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS ENTITLED "REVIEW OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER" (S. DOC. NO. 87)

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, last session the Senate authorized the Committee on Foreign Relations, or a subcommittee thereof, to make a study of the United Nations Charter. In 1955 the General Assembly of the United Nations is to consider whether or not to call a charter review conference. It was the wish of the Senate that the Foreign Relations Committee prior to that 1955 session of the General Assembly obtain the views of the American people as to possible changes which they might be willing to support. The resolution creating this special committee asked that it report its views to the Senate and to the President of the United States.

During the last few months while Congress has not been in session this committee has prepared a collection of documents which need to be made available to Members of Congress and to the American public if they are to have before them factual information to help them judge what, if any, changes might be made in the charter. I consider it extremely important that this collection of documents be given as wide distribution as possible. Therefore I ask unanimous consent that this collection of documents entitled "Review of the United Nations Charter" be printed as a Senate document, with an additional thousand copies made available to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON OPERATIONS OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK AND THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on Banking and Currency I desire to give notice that public hearings will be held under Senate Resolution 25, which authorizes a thorough study of the operations of the Export-Import Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and their relationship to expansion of international trade.

The hearings will begin at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, January 12, 1954, in room 301, Senate Office Building.

Anyone wishing to appear as a witness should contact immediately the clerk of the committee.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session,
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CASE in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting the nomination of Albert Cummins Beeson, of California, to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board, vice Paul L. Styles, resigned, which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I think it important that the Congress of the United States incorporate into its official record the stirring address delivered by President Eisenhower before the United Nations General Assembly on December 8, 1953, entitled "Atomic Power for Peace." I, therefore, ask unanimous consent to have this address printed in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ATOMIC POWER FOR PEACE (Address by the President)

When Secretary-General Hammarskjöld's invitation to address this General Assembly reached me in Bermuda, I was just beginning a series of conferences with the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of Great Britain and of France. Our subject was some of the problems that beset our world.

During the remainder of the Bermuda Conference, I had constantly in mind that ahead of me lay a great honor. That honor is mine today as I stand here, privileged to address the General Assembly of the United Nations.

At the same time that I appreciate the distinction of addressing you, I have a sense of exhilaration as I look upon this Assembly.

Never before in history has so much hope for so many people been gathered together in a single organization. Your deliberations and decisions during these somber years have already realized part of those hopes.

But the great tests and the great accomplishments still lie ahead. And in the confident expectation of those accomplishments, I would use the office which, for the time being, I hold, to assure you that the Government of the United States will remain steadfast in its support of this body. This we shall do in the conviction that you will provide a great share of the wisdom, the courage, and the faith which can bring to this world lasting peace for all nations, and happiness and well-being for all men.

Clearly, it would not be fitting for me to take this occasion to present to you a unilateral American report on Bermuda. Nevertheless, I assure you that in our deliberations on that lovely island we sought to invoke those same great concepts of universal peace and human dignity which are so cleanly etched in your charter.

Neither would it be a measure of this great opportunity merely to recite, however hopefully, pious platitudes.

A DANGER SHARED BY ALL

I therefore decided that this occasion warranted my saying to you some of the things

that have been on the minds and hearts of my legislative and executive associates and on mine for a great many months—thoughts I had originally planned to say primarily to the American people.

I know that the American people share my deep belief that if a danger exists in the world it is a danger shared by all, and, equally, that if hope exists in the mind of one nation that hope should be shared by all.

Finally, if there is to be advanced any proposal designed to ease even by the smallest measure the tensions of today's world, what more appropriate audience could there be than the members of the General Assembly of the United Nations?

I feel impelled to speak today in a language that in a sense is new—one which I, who have spent so much of my life in the military profession, would have preferred never to use.

That new language is the language of atomic warfare.

The atomic age has moved forward at such a pace that every citizen of the world should have some comprehension, at least, in comparative terms, of the extent of this development, of the utmost significance to every one of us. Clearly, if the peoples of the world are to conduct an intelligent search for peace, they must be armed with the significant facts of today's existence.

My recital of atomic danger and power is necessarily stated in United States terms, for these are the only incontrovertible facts that I know. I need hardly point out to this Assembly, however, that this subject is global, not merely national, in character.

THE FEARFUL POTENTIALS

On July 16, 1945, the United States set off the world's first atomic explosion.

Since that date in 1945 the United States of America has conducted 42 test explosions.

Atomic bombs today are more than 25 times as powerful as the weapons with which the atomic age dawned, while hydrogen weapons are in the ranges of millions of tons of TNT equivalent.

Today the United States stockpile of atomic weapons, which, of course, increases daily, exceeds by many times the explosive equivalent of the total of all bombs and all shells that came from every plane and every gun in every theater of war in all of the years of World War II.

A single air group, whether afloat or land-based, can now deliver to any reachable target a destructive cargo exceeding in power all the bombs that fell on Britain in all of World War II.

In size and variety, the development of atomic weapons has been no less remarkable. The development has been such that atomic weapons have virtually achieved conventional status within our armed services. In the United States, the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Marine Corps are all capable of putting this weapon to military use.

But the dread secret, and the fearful engines of atomic might, are not ours alone.

In the first place, the secret is possessed by our friends and allies, Great Britain and Canada, whose scientific genius made a tremendous contribution to our original discoveries, and the designs of atomic bombs.

The secret is also known by the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has informed us that, over recent years, it has devoted extensive resources to atomic weapons. During this period, the Soviet Union has exploded a series of atomic devices, including at least one involving thermo-nuclear reactions.

NO MONOPOLY OF ATOMIC POWER

If at one time the United States possessed what might have been called a monopoly of atomic power, that monopoly ceased to exist several years ago. Therefore, although

our earlier start has permitted us to accumulate what is today a great quantitative advantage, the atomic realities of today comprehend two facts of even greater significance.

First, the knowledge now possessed by several nations will eventually be shared by others—possibly all others.

Second, even a vast superiority in numbers of weapons, and consequent capability of devastating retaliation, is no preventive, of itself, against the fearful material damage and toll of human lives that would be inflicted by surprise aggression.

The free world, at least dimly aware of these facts, has naturally embarked on a large program of warning and defense systems. That program will be accelerated and expanded.

But let no one think that the expenditure of vast sums for weapons and systems of defense can guarantee absolute safety for the cities and citizens of any nation. The awful arithmetic of the atomic bomb does not permit of any such easy solution. Even against the most powerful defense, an aggressor in possession of the effective minimum number of atomic bombs for a surprise attack could probably place a sufficient number of his bombs on the chosen targets to cause hideous damage.

Should such an atomic attack be launched against the United States, our reactions would be swift and resolute. But for me to say that the defense capabilities of the United States are such that they could inflict terrible losses upon an aggressor—for me to say that the retaliation capabilities of the United States are so great that such an aggressor's land would be laid waste—all this, while fact, is not the true expression of the purpose and the hope of the United States.

To pause there would be to confirm the hopeless finality of a belief that two atomic colossi are doomed malevolently to eye each other indefinitely across a trembling world. To stop there would be to accept helplessly the probability of civilization destroyed, the annihilation of the irreplaceable heritage of mankind handed down to us from generation to generation, and the condemnation of mankind to begin all over again the age-old struggle upward from savagery toward decency and right and justice.

Surely no sane member of the human race could discover victory in such desolation. Could anyone wish his name to be coupled by history with such human degradation and destruction?

Occasional pages of history do record the faces of the "great destroyers," but the whole book of history reveals mankind's never-ending quest for peace and mankind's God-given capacity to build.

It is with the book of history and not with isolated pages that the United States will ever wish to be identified. My country wants to be constructive, not destructive. It wants agreements, not wars, among nations. It wants itself to live in freedom and in the confidence that the people of every other nation enjoy equally the right of choosing their own way of life.

NO IDLE WORDS OR SHALLOW VISIONS

So my country's purpose is to help us move out of the dark chamber of horrors into the light—to find a way by which the minds of men, the hopes of men, the souls of men everywhere, can move forward toward peace and happiness and well-being.

In this quest I know that we must not lack patience.

I know that in a world divided such as ours today salvation cannot be attained by one dramatic act.

I know that many steps will have to be taken over many months before the world can look at itself one day and truly realize that a new climate of mutually peaceful confidence is abroad in the world.

But I know, above all else, that we must start to take these steps—now.

The United States and its allies, Great Britain and France, have over the past months tried to take some of these steps. Let no one say that we shun the conference table.

On the record has long stood the request of the United States, Great Britain, and France to negotiate with the Soviet Union the problems of a divided Germany.

On that record has long stood the request of the same three nations to negotiate an Austrian State Treaty.

On the same record still stands the request of the United Nations to negotiate the problems of Korea.

Most recently, we have received from the Soviet Union what is in effect an expression of willingness to hold a Four Power meeting. Along with our allies, Great Britain and France, we were pleased to see that this note did not contain the unacceptable preconditions previously put forward.

As you already know from our joint Bermuda communique, the United States, Great Britain, and France have agreed promptly to meet with the Soviet Union.

The Government of the United States approaches this conference with hopeful sincerity. We will bend every effort of our minds to the single purpose of emerging from that conference with tangible results toward peace—the only true way of lessening international tension.

We never have, we never will, propose or suggest that the Soviet Union surrender what is rightfully theirs.

We will never say that the peoples of Russia are an enemy with whom we have no desire ever to deal or mingle in friendly and fruitful relationship.

On the contrary, we hope that this conference may initiate a relationship with the Soviet Union which will eventually bring about a free intermingling of the peoples of the East and of the West—the one sure, human way of developing the understanding required for confident and peaceful relations.

Instead of the discontent which is now settling upon Eastern Germany, occupied Austria, and the countries of Eastern Europe, we seek a harmonious family of free European nations, with none a threat to the other, and least of all a threat to the peoples of Russia.

Beyond the turmoil and strife and misery of Asia, we seek peaceful opportunity for these peoples to develop their natural resources and to elevate their lives.

These are not idle words or shallow visions. Behind them lies a story of nations lately come to independence, not as a result of war, but through free grant or peaceful negotiation. There is a record, already written, of assistance gladly given by nations of the West to needy peoples, and to those suffering the temporary effects of famine, drought, and natural disaster.

These are deeds of peace. They speak more loudly than promises or protestations of peaceful intent.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MANKIND

But I do not wish to rest either upon the reiteration of past proposals or the restatement of past deeds. The gravity of the time is such that every new avenue of peace, no matter how dimly discernible, should be explored.

There is at least one new avenue of peace which has not yet been well explored—an avenue now laid out by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

In its resolution of November 28, 1953, this General Assembly suggested—and I quote—"that the Disarmament Commission study the desirability of establishing a subcommittee consisting of representatives of the Powers principally involved, which should seek in private an acceptable solution * * * and report on such a solution to the General

Assembly and to the Security Council not later than September 1, 1954."

The United States, heeding the suggestion of the General Assembly of the United Nations, is instantly prepared to meet privately with such other countries as may be principally involved, to seek an acceptable solution to the atomic armaments race which overshadows not only the peace, but the very life, of the world.

We shall carry into these private or diplomatic talks a new conception.

The United States would seek more than the mere reduction or elimination of atomic materials for military purposes.

It is not enough to take this weapon out of the hands of the soldiers. It must be put into the hands of those who will know how to strip its military casing and adapt it to the arts of peace.

The United States knows that if the fearful trend of atomic military buildup can be reversed, this greatest of destructive forces can be developed into a great boon, for the benefit of all mankind.

The United States knows that peaceful power from atomic energy is no dream of the future. That capability, already proved, is here—now—today. Who can doubt, if the entire body of the world's scientists and engineers had adequate amounts of fissionable material with which to test and develop their ideas, that this capability would rapidly be transformed into universal, efficient, and economic usage.

To hasten the day when fear of the atom will begin to disappear from the minds of people, and the governments of the East and West, there are certain steps that can be taken now.

PROPOSAL FOR JOINT ATOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS

I therefore make the following proposals:

The governments principally involved, to the extent permitted by elementary prudence, to begin now and continue to make joint contributions from their stockpiles of normal uranium and fissionable materials to an International Atomic Energy Agency. We would expect that such an agency would be set up under the aegis of the United Nations.

The ratios of contributions, the procedures and other details would properly be within the scope of the private conversations I have referred to earlier.

The United States is prepared to undertake these explorations in good faith. Any partner of the United States acting in the same good faith will find the United States a not unreasonable or ungenerous associate.

Undoubtedly initial and early contributions to this plan would be small in quantity. However, the proposal has the great virtue that it can be undertaken without the irritations and mutual suspicions incident to any attempt to set up a completely acceptable system of worldwide inspection and control.

The Atomic Energy Agency could be made responsible for the impounding, storage, and protection of the contributed fissionable and other materials. The ingenuity of our scientists will provide special safe conditions under which such a bank of fissionable material can be made essentially immune to surprise seizure.

The more important responsibility of this Atomic Energy Agency would be to devise methods whereby this fissionable material would be allocated to serve the peaceful pursuits of mankind. Experts would be mobilized to apply atomic energy to the needs of agriculture, medicine, and other peaceful activities. A special purpose would be to provide abundant electrical energy in the power-starved areas of the world. Thus the contributing powers would be dedicating some of their strength to serve the needs rather than the fears of mankind.

The United States would be more than willing—it would be proud to take up with

others principally involved the development of plans whereby such peaceful use of atomic energy would be expedited.

Of those principally involved the Soviet Union must, of course, be one.

OUT OF FEAR AND INTO PEACE

I would be prepared to submit to the Congress of the United States, and with every expectation of approval, any such plan that would—

First, encourage worldwide investigation into the most effective peacetime uses of fissionable material, and with the certainty that they had all the material needed for the conduct of all experiments that were appropriate;

Second, begin to diminish the potential destructive power of the world's atomic stockpiles;

Third, allow all peoples of all nations to see that, in this enlightened age, the great powers of the earth, both of the East and of the West, are interested in human aspirations first, rather than in building up the armaments of war;

Fourth, open up a new channel for peaceful discussion, and initiate at least a new approach to the many difficult problems that must be solved in both private and public conversations, if the world is to shake off the inertia imposed by fear, and is to make positive progress toward peace.

Against the dark background of the atomic bomb, the United States does not wish merely to present strength, but also the desire and the hope for peace.

The coming months will be fraught with fateful decisions. In this Assembly; in the capitals and military headquarters of the world; in the hearts of men everywhere, be they governors or governed, may they be the decisions which will lead this world out of fear and into peace.

To the making of these fateful decisions, the United States pledges before you—and therefore before the world—its determination to help solve the fearful atomic dilemma, to devote its entire heart and mind to find the way by which the miraculous inventiveness of man shall not be dedicated to his death, but consecrated to his life.

ADDRESSES BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, since the Congress adjourned last August the Secretary of State has delivered a number of thoughtful and important speeches with reference to our foreign policy. The most important of these speeches are as follows:

First. On August 26, 1953, Mr. Dulles addressed the American Bar Association at Boston on the subject of the United States Constitution and U. N. Charter: An Appraisal. In this speech he outlined his views on the Bricker amendment and the scheduled revision of the U. N. Charter.

Second. On September 2, 1953, before the American Legion convention in St. Louis, Secretary Dulles spoke on the subject of Korea. He reviewed the developments leading up to the signing of the armistice, and outlined the position then held by the United States vis-a-vis the conference called for in the armistice agreement.

Third. On September 17, 1953, Secretary Dulles addressed the United Nations Assembly in general debate covering the entire range of the most important problems then affecting United States-Soviet relations.

Fourth. On December 22, 1953, Secretary Dulles spoke before the National Press Club shortly after his return from the meeting of the NATO ministerial council in Paris. It was there that the Secretary of State realistically observed that if there was not "an early and affirmative response" to the need of action on the European Defense Community the United States would have to undertake an "agonizing reappraisal" of basic foreign policy in relation to Europe.

I ask unanimous consent that these important speeches be printed in the body of the RECORD with their appropriate titles.

There being no objection, the addresses were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION AND U. N. CHARTER: AN APPRAISAL

(Address by the Honorable John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, before the American Bar Association, Boston, Mass., Wednesday, August 26, 1953)

Our association is celebrating its diamond jubilee. When it was founded in 1878, our country was at peace and foreign war seemed remote. Now we have had three foreign wars in quick succession, and, because we are a principal source of free world strength, we face the intense hostility and growing might of the Soviet-dominated world.

It has become no easy task to assure the safety of the United States.

Our Army, Navy, and Air Force necessarily constitute an ultimate reliance. But they are only partial insurance against disaster. We do not want to have to depend on our own unaided strength. Any free world nation which attempts, singly, to match the military might which a totalitarian system can extract out of one-third of the people and one-third of the natural resources of the world will wreck its domestic economy. It will have to impose sweeping governmental controls which will destroy the very freedom it defends. Further, no measures that we take in isolation will assure our supply of strategic materials.

There is but one answer to the coerced unity of the Soviet-dominated world. That answer is the voluntary association of free nations for the common defense. To win friends and allies, to bind them to us and us to them in dependable ways, is, therefore, an essential aspect of United States foreign policy.

MUTUAL SECURITY

The master security treaty of our time is the Charter of the United Nations. It has been adhered to by 60 nations. It represents the world's best hope of peace with justice. But the United Nations, in its present form, has not met all our expectations. I shall speak more of that later.

Because the United Nations itself does not provide adequate security, the United States has, by bipartisan action, entered into a series of treaties with other nations for the purpose of furthering collective self-defense. This is authorized by the United Nations Charter.

We have the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of 14 nations, designed to insure the peace and safety of the North Atlantic community.

We have the so-called Rio Pact of 21 American Republics, designed to promote peace and mutual security in the Western Hemisphere.

In the Pacific, we have mutual defense or security treaties with the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. Two weeks ago I initialed a proposed mutual-defense treaty with the Republic of Korea and we have close ties with Nationalist China on Formosa.

These security treaties have been implemented by a series of base agreements made by the President. These give our Armed Forces the means to operate abroad more effectively in the protection of our security. For example, 1 plane based abroad may be the equivalent of 3 like planes based here at home. Under the Mutual Security Act we have joined to build up strategically located military establishments, in which we share, such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The result is that we and others can keep our defense expenditures within limits compatible with a free domestic economy.

In addition to treaties and agreements dealing expressly with matters of security, we must have many other kinds of treaties. No treaty of alliance is dependable without the added ingredient of friendliness. This requires treaties of friendship, commerce, and trade, reciprocal trade agreements, extradition treaties, agreements defining the status of forces located abroad, treaties controlling the drug and narcotic trade, treaties in avoidance of double taxation, and a multitude of other agreements that are necessary to put international intercourse on a friendly and nonfriction basis.

Treaties and executive agreements are the political tools which make it possible to provide our Nation with an environment of security.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROBLEM

At this juncture a movement has grown up to limit severely the treaty-making power and to curtail the authority of the President to conduct international business.

This movement reflects concern that our treaty power might be used to effectuate domestic reforms, particularly in relation to economic and social matters, and to impose upon our country socialistic conceptions which are alien to our traditional American ideals.

These fears were largely founded upon the activities of certain committees of the United Nations.

I believe that this concern, when it arose, was a legitimate one, and that those who voiced it performed a genuine service in bringing the situation to the attention of the American public.

But I point out the arousing of that concern was a correction of the evil—a correction in the most dependable way; that is, by the vigilance of our citizenry. The danger, never great, has passed.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

However, some fear that the danger may recur and that our citizenry may not then be alert. So, various constitutional amendments have been proposed, with a view to preventing possible future abuses of the treaty-making power.

None of these proposals takes the form of trying to confine treaty-making to the historic and, I believe, constitutional sense of that word. It seems to me that "treaties" within the meaning of our Constitution are contracts with foreign governments designed to promote our national interests by assuring that our Nation and others will act internationally in a way deemed mutually advantageous.

I do not believe that treaties within the meaning of article VI of our Constitution, which provides that treaties shall be the supreme law of the land, are measures of primarily domestic import, or that the treaty form can lawfully be used to circumvent the constitutional procedures established in relation to what are essentially internal affairs.

That concept is difficult to put into constitutional words. Perhaps for that reason those who would now amend the Constitution have adopted a more rigid and less selective approach.

Let me refer to the amendment proposed by Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

Section 1 provides that any provision in a treaty which conflicts with the Constitution shall be of no force or effect.

I believe that this states the law as it now is. However, some seem to feel that the question is in doubt, and fears in this regard have been widely spread. To meet any legitimate fears on this score, President Eisenhower has stated that he approves a constitutional amendment, such as that introduced by Senator KNOWLAND, which will make it clear that a treaty cannot override the Constitution or deprive citizens of their rights under our constitutional Bill of Rights.

The remaining provisions of Senate Joint Resolution 1 would make fundamental changes.

Section 2 would cut down the Nation's treaty power so that no treaty could bind the Nation in respect of matters which, under our Federal system, fall within the jurisdiction of the States. This would set the clock back to an approximation of the condition which existed under the Articles of Confederation. Then, that condition was so intolerable and it so jeopardized the Confederation that the present Constitution was adopted to give the Federal Government authority, in international matters, to act for all the Nation, including the States.

Let me tell you of our experience with treaties in the present session of the Congress.

Since it convened in January 1953, the Senate has approved 23 treaties, 12 of which, our legal advisers say would be unconstitutional if the proposed amendment had been in effect, because they deal with matters of State jurisdiction, such as negotiable instrument laws, local licensing laws, etc. In the case of 8 of these 12 treaties the Senate vote was 86 yeas to 1 nay. Included in the 86 who voted in favor of these treaties were 55 of the 64 Senators who were originally listed as sponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 1, which would have made the treaties unconstitutional.

This suggests, I think, that the import of the proposed amendment is not fully understood, even in the Senate. Also I suggest that the Senators, when it comes down to concrete cases, recognize that our Nation must be able to make treaties which will bind not only the Federal Government but also the States.

EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS

Section 3 of the proposed amendment would give the Congress the power to regulate all executive and other agreements.

No more fundamental change in our constitutional system can be imagined, for under it Congress, and not the President, would be responsible for the day-by-day conduct of our foreign relations.

The phrase "executive agreements" brings to mind such major wartime commitments as were made at Yalta and Potsdam, and which have proved unpopular and perhaps ill-advised. But "executive agreements" are the means, and the only means, whereby the President carries on the day-to-day business of dealing with other nations. Daily the President, directly or through his diplomatic or military agents, makes agreements with foreign nations. In the State Department, for example, we may agree that Foreign Ministers will meet at a certain time and place. Perhaps we agree with the British and French on a joint note to the Soviet Union about Germany. Perhaps we agree with other members of the United Nations upon a proposed resolution. Agreements are the warp and woof of international life, and without them there could not be friendly international intercourse.

The Korean armistice was made by a United States military commander under instructions from Washington. This armistice agreement was the climax of a series of subsidiary agreements, some made with our

enemies in relation to procedures as to armistice negotiations. Some were made with the Republic of Korea, and some were made with our United Nations Allies in Korea. Many of these agreements I made under the authority of the President.

The more important of these agreements were made after informal consultation with congressional leaders. The Security Treaty which I initialed in Korea will, of course, be effective only with the advice and consent of the Senate. Agreements for economic rehabilitation are subject to congressional appropriations. But these conspicuous agreements, requiring Senate or congressional action, grew out of a series of preliminary agreements which were indispensable to the final result. These were of a multiplicity and of an immediacy which excluded the assumption of responsibility by a deliberative assembly like the Congress.

President Eisenhower has stated his views on these matters in the following words:

"I am unalterably opposed to any amendment which would change our traditional treaty-making power or which would hamper the President in his constitutional authority to conduct foreign affairs. Today probably as never before in our history it is essential that our country be able effectively to enter into agreements with other nations."

I can say to you soberly that the proposed amendment, except for section 1 which President Eisenhower accepts, would have a calamitous effect upon the international position and prospects of the United States. It would make it impossible for the United States to share in the voluntary and friendly association of free nations which is necessary to offset what the Soviet Premier refers to as monolithic unity of the Soviet system. It would make it impractical for the President to conduct foreign affairs and would throw upon the Congress in this respect a daily and incessant responsibility which such a numerous and already overburdened legislative body is, in practice, incapable of discharging.

THE TEST OF EXPERIENCE

We have a system which has survived for over 160 years without there being a single instance of treaty abuses such as are feared. Of course, abuse is always a possibility. I admit that. I not only admit it, I have said it. But I do not admit that, because power can be abused, it follows that power should be annulled. That is the reasoning that leads to anarchy.

If the United States renounces the power to act effectively in international affairs, because that power might be abused, the result will be a large measure of international anarchy.

It is impossible to rewrite the Constitution of the United States so that it is foolproof. It is impossible to make freedom so automatic that its retention does not need constant vigilance.

The supreme test of any constitution is the way it works. George Washington, in his Farewell Address, warned against amending the Constitution to meet hypothetical dangers. "Experience," he said, "is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country. Facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion."

Our Constitution, as it is, has served us well for 160 years in the field of foreign relations. There is no actual experience to demonstrate the need for the far-reaching changes that have been proposed. The fears are hypothetical. The facts are reassuring.

The founders of this Nation, seeing international peril, created power to meet it. They enabled the Nation to speak as a unit and with prompt, effective authority in the

field of foreign relations. The system worked well. Today, we face a new and perhaps even greater peril than that which the founders confronted. We need that same political authority which they provided. If it is taken away, I see only a steady increase in our peril and a steady decline in our capacity to meet that peril.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND ORDER

Physical scientists have enabled man to destroy himself. Political wisdom must enable man to save himself. Political leadership that timidly goes backward will never cope with scientific knowledge which goes ever forward.

This administration has a vision of something better than bare survival in the face of danger. We have faith that it is possible to end the menace under which humanity has existed for so long. It was hoped that the United Nations would achieve this, and I still believe that it can. But to realize this hope will require that the Charter be altered in some important respects.

The United Nations Charter now reflects serious inadequacies.

One inadequacy sprang from ignorance. When we were in San Francisco in the spring of 1945, none of us knew of the atomic bomb which was to fall on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. The Charter is thus a pre-atomic-age Charter. In this sense it was obsolete before it actually came into force. As one who was at San Francisco, I can say with confidence that if the delegates there had known that the mysterious and immeasurable power of the atom would be available as a means of mass destruction, the provisions of the Charter dealing with disarmament and the regulation of armaments would have been far more emphatic and realistic.

A second inadequacy sprang from the fact that the three leaders who planned the United Nations were President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Generalissimo Stalin, precisely the three who led the wartime victory coalition against Hitlerite Germany. Inevitably, they looked upon the United Nations as a kind of peacetime prolongation of the wartime triumvirate. Consequently, the proposals initially put forward by the United States, United Kingdom, and Soviet Russia, placed primary authority in the Security Council and stipulated that the great powers permanently represented on that Council must be in agreement.

At San Francisco, this concept was to some extent altered and greater scope was given to the General Assembly. However, the veto remained in the Security Council and the General Assembly was permitted only to recommend. Indeed, the Assembly voting procedure, with one vote per nation, precludes its decisions having more than advisory weight.

Now we see the inadequacy of an organization whose effective functioning depends upon cooperation with a nation which is dominated by an international party seeking world domination.

A third inadequacy came out of disregard for the fact that world order, in the long run, depends, not on men, but upon law, law which embodies eternal principles of justice and morality. When the Charter was drafted at Dumbarton Oaks, it contained no mention of the word "justice" or of the word "law." That defect was to some extent remedied at San Francisco. At several points in the Charter, references to justice were introduced. Also the General Assembly was required to promote "the progressive development of international law and its codification." However, in the 8 years of its existence, the General Assembly has made but little progress in this respect.

I recall the views expressed by that great statesman and student of public affairs, the late Senator Robert A. Taft. In his book

entitled "A Foreign Policy for Americans," he said of the United Nations Charter:

"The fundamental difficulty is that it is not based primarily on an underlying law and an administration of justice under that law. I believe that in the long run the only way to establish peace is to write a law, agreed to by each of the nations, to govern the relations of such nations with each other and to obtain the covenant of all such nations that they will abide by that law and by decisions made thereunder."

The opportunity which Senator Taft saw has not irrevocably passed. The present Charter of the United Nations provides that the 1955 General Assembly will have on its agenda a proposal to call a general conference to review the present charter. I have already announced that the United States will then vote in favor of holding such a review conference.

The 1955 conference will be comparable in its importance to the original San Francisco Conference. It will provide a conspicuous opportunity for which the lawyers of America should be prepared. There are, of course, many other opportunities.

The important thing is that the bar of America, which exerts a powerful influence on the thinking and political action of the American people, should itself be looking forward and inventively and creatively try to solve the great problems which confront our people at this time. The founders of our Nation showed a political wisdom which has rarely if ever been matched. Surely, however, their effort did not exhaust the political genius of the American people. They invented and bequeathed to us an ordered society of spiritual and intellectual freedom. Such a society ought to be able to produce the new ideas needed to meet changing conditions. That is for us to demonstrate. Now, when new peril threatens, it behooves us to prove our worth. May we not, in our generation, emulate what our forebears did in their generation, and find the way to develop international order to shield national life? That is the challenge of our time. Let us dedicate ourselves to meet it.

KOREA AND THE KOREAN ARMISTICE

(Address by the Honorable John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, before the American Legion at Kiel Auditorium, St. Louis, Mo., Wednesday, September 2, 1953)

Mr. Chairman, honored guests, my fellow Legionnaires; I thank you for having invited me to this platform. By reason of your service to your country, you are a select group. By reason of the vigorous interest you have maintained in the affairs of your Government, you are an influential group.

Our outgoing commander, Mr. Gough, and myself had talks which, at least from my point of view, have been profitable. It is my hope that such exchange of views will continue under our incoming commander.

We want to keep in close touch with each other. Fortunately, that is inevitable. You, and I am proud to be one of you, have penetrated the ranks of the State Department. Two out of five of the Department's personnel at home and abroad are veterans. We are glad of that. We want our foreign policies always to reflect the patriotism of those who have fought for their country.

My subject for today is Korea, the scene of our latest war, and, let us hope, our last war.

THE ART OF PEACE

The Korean war began in a way in which wars often begin, a potential aggressor miscalculated. From that we learn a lesson which we expect to apply in the interests of future peace. The lesson is this: If events are likely which will in fact lead us to fight, let us make clear our intention in advance; then we shall probably not have to fight.

Big wars usually come about by mistake, not by design. Aggressive despots think that they can make a grab unopposed, or opposed but feebly. So, they grab. And to their surprise they find themselves involved in unexpected opposition which means major war.

Many believe that neither the First World War nor the Second World War would have occurred if the aggressor had known what the United States would do. It is even more probable that the Korean war would not have occurred if the aggressor had known what the United States would do. The Communists thought, and had reason to think, that they would not be opposed except by the then small and ill-equipped forces of the Republic of Korea. They did not expect what actually happened.

There is in this a profound lesson. All the peoples of the world passionately want peace. But too often they think that peace is won merely by pacifism. They should know by now that peace is not had merely by wanting it, or talking about it, or seeming to accept the role of a doormat. To win peace is as hard, if not harder, than to win a war. To achieve peace is a science. Indeed, it is a most difficult, sometimes a rugged science.

Peace requires anticipating what it is that tempts an aggressor and letting him know in advance that, if he does not exercise self-control, he may face a hard fight, perhaps a losing fight.

The Korean war—the third such war in our generation—should finally have taught us that if we can foresee aggression which will cause us to fight, we should let this be known, so that the potential aggressor will take this into his calculations.

This administration intends to act realistically to win the battle for peace.

AGGRESSORS REPELLED

Since there was a war in Korea, it was vital that the outcome should justify the sacrifice made. It was important to establish the fact that aggressors, hostile to the free world, cannot go on enlarging themselves by the conquest of small nations, until they become bloated with power and dizzy with success.

This fact has been established in Korea.

The aggressor, which initially overran all of Korea except a small beachhead at Pusan, has been thrown back to and beyond his point of beginning. He now controls 1,500 fewer square miles than when he started and has incurred casualties totaling about 2 million. The cost to the aggressor has been colossal. His gains have been nil.

Some persons seem to feel that our men who fought in Korea fought uselessly. That is a cruel misjudgment of the situation. Those who rolled back the military aggression in Korea checked forces, which, if unchecked, would have gone on to imperil the United States. They showed a discipline, a courage, a competency, on the land, in the air, and on the sea, which has gained the respect of the whole world, including our enemies. Because of what they did, we today live more safely. Our armed services wrote in Korea another epic chapter of glorious service for the Nation. For that, the American people must be forever grateful.

POLITICAL ASYLUM FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

The terms of the Korean armistice also established another principle of great importance to us: the right of enemy prisoners to enjoy political asylum.

Let me explain why this principle is so important.

The Soviet leaders fear that, if they were to launch a major war of aggression, many of their soldiers and airmen would seize the opportunity to desert or to allow themselves readily to be made prisoners. Such desertions are occurring even now. There-

fore, the Soviet leaders hoped that the Korean armistice would establish a principle which would discourage future defections and thus make their Red armies more dependable. They demanded, in Korea, that any who deserted or who were made prisoners, and who espoused the cause of freedom, must be forcibly returned to where they could be punished for their defection.

In Europe, after the end of World War II, many who were claimed by the Soviets were forcibly returned, except as some elected suicide as a preferable fate. The Communists wanted the Korean armistice to elevate that practice into generally accepted international law. We refused.

This time no Red army prisoners who want freedom will be sent back to captivity. A new and healthy principle has been established. As a result, from now on, the Red armies will be less dependable as tools of aggression. So in this way, too, we have increased the prospect of peace and added to the security of our Nation.

TREATMENT OF CONVICTED PRISONERS

Today we can also report that it seems that none of our prisoners of war will be held back because of alleged offenses. When I was in Freedom Village last month meeting returning prisoners, there were reports that the Communists intended to require a number of our men to serve prison sentences. The Communist official radio was declaring that the Geneva Convention gave them this right.

I at once made a public statement to the effect that the armistice agreement required the return of "all" prisoners who wanted to be returned and that, to us, "all" means "all". I further stated that we would hold Communist prisoners of war against whom charges were pending until we knew what the Communists were going to do.

We have now received word from General Clark that the Military Armistice Commission, representing the two sides, has agreed that all captured personnel who desire repatriation shall be returned without regard to alleged offenses. This is good news. We on our side shall, of course, conform to this understanding.

DETERRENTS TO NEW AGGRESSION

We can all take satisfaction in the fact that President Eisenhower has found it possible to stop the fighting on honorable terms. Now, we turn from the military to the political aspects of the problem.

I headed a delegation that went to Korea last month to discuss these matters with President Syngman Rhee. We acted with a background of regular consultation with congressional leaders, both Democrat and Republican. The Republic of Korea and our delegation then agreed on the terms of a security treaty. It will not, of course, be effective until the Senate gives its consent.

This proposed treaty is another step in the development of a Pacific security system. The treaty would complement the earlier treaties which I negotiated in 1951 with the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. Also, the Korean Treaty would prevent any recurrence of the enemy miscalculation of 1950 which brought about the Korean war. The proposed new security treaty will constitute a clear warning. It will make it unlikely that the Republic of Korea will be subjected to another act of unprovoked military aggression which would again involve the United States.

As another deterrent to renewed aggression, the United States and the other 15 members of the United Nations which fought aggression in Korea issued a declaration that if the armistice should be breached by unprovoked Communist aggression, then the 16 nations "would again be united and prompt to resist." Also, that declaration points out that "the consequences of such a breach of the armistice would be so grave

that, in all probability, it would not be possible to confine hostilities within the frontiers of Korea."

Since 1950, the forces of aggression have been supplied, equipped and protected by air, from unmolested bases in China, just north of the Yalu. If, however, the Communists desire to resume the war, they now know that they could no longer count on this "privileged sanctuary."

THE KOREAN POLITICAL CONFERENCE

We are now making plans for a political conference which, we hope, will turn the armistice into permanent peace.

There have been some differences of opinion as to the composition of the conference. Some, for example, favored the inclusion of India. These matters were debated and resolved at the meeting of the United Nations Assembly which concluded last week.

The United States opposed the inclusion of India in the Korean conference. We did so reluctantly, but for two reasons that seemed controlling. The Korean armistice agreement called for a conference of the two sides and India did not fit into either side. India was not identified with the Communist side and it had preferred not to join with the forces fighting aggression in Korea. That abstention was India's privilege. But like most privileges it cost a price. One price was profound distrust on the part of the Republic of Korea. When in Korea last month we realized the full intensity and depth of this distrust. That provided the second reason why we opposed the inclusion of India.

Korea is the primary subject of the political conference. Seventy-five percent of all Koreans are under, and loyal to the Republic of Korea. They have shown an intensity of anti-Communist dedication and a willingness to sacrifice which has few, if any, historic parallels. Their attitude cannot prudently be ignored.

The United Nations has been inclined to debate Korean matters without paying much attention to the Republic of Korea. Some of the member states seem to have assumed that the Republic of Korea would automatically go along with anything that the United Nations wanted. In fact, the Republic of Korea is not a puppet. It has a will of its own, and 20 million people have backed that will with enormous sacrifices. The Korean question cannot be settled without the Republic of Korea. We felt that the United Nations should give the political conference its maximum chance to succeed. So the United States voted against extending an invitation to India. In doing so, we had the support of good friends. Also, we regretfully split votes with some other good friends. In the end, India graciously withdrew.

Our action involved no reflection upon India. This administration has great respect for India and we seek friendship with India. We have already shown that in unmistakable ways and we intend to go on showing it.

But the forthcoming conference is a serious business. It is a prolongation of the struggle in which over 25,000 Americans laid down their lives, and in which nearly 125,000 more became casualties. We owe it to these Americans to be as disciplined in our political thinking as they were disciplined in the cause of liberty.

A CONFERENCE WITH A TERMINAL POINT

We have come to another conclusion regarding the postarmistice conference. We shall not sit in it indefinitely.

There is a long record of Communist negotiations which have been dragged out merely in order to give the Communists a cover for achieving ulterior purposes.

Negotiators seeking an Austrian peace treaty have met 374 times since 1946—and last week the Soviets announced that they called the whole thing off.

In 1951 the deputies of the so-called Big Four Foreign Ministers spent 109 days in Paris talking repetitiously and futilely about an agenda for a proposed Big Four meeting on Germany—a meeting that was never held.

The Korean armistice negotiations, begun in June 1951, were for many months prolonged as a cover for a Communist military buildup and, by the first of this year, they had lapsed into nothingness.

We shall not repeat such performance. We are always ready to negotiate in good faith. But we expect good faith to be mutual. We shall not lend ourselves to Communist maneuvers designed to win their ends through guile.

So if the Korean conference discusses Korea for 3 months without making genuine progress toward the settlement of the Korean business, we shall pause to take stock of the situation. We shall consult with the Republic of Korea and with our other friends.

If, as a result of these consultations, we conclude that the conference is serving no useful purpose, we shall expect to withdraw from the conference.

We believe that in negotiating with the Communists we should always have in mind a terminal point.

THE CHANCE OF POLITICAL SUCCESS

It would, of course, be foolish to attempt to forecast what the result of the Korean political conference will be. It ought to succeed, but that is not to say that it will succeed. The United States, at least, has no secret or ulterior purposes. We seek no pretext for turning Korea into a United States base on the Asia mainland. We seek only the long-proclaimed goal of the United Nations, namely, the peaceful unification of Korea under a representative form of government. We stand for "a united Korea for free Koreans." On details our thinking is flexible. We hope that the Communists will come to the conference in the same spirit, and not throw roadblocks in the way of achieving a simple and fair result, in the interest of the long-suffering Korean people.

THE WAR IN INDOCHINA

We do not make the mistake of treating Korea as an isolated affair. The Korean war forms one part of the worldwide effort of communism to conquer freedom. More immediately it is part of that effort in Asia.

A single Chinese Communist aggressive front extends from Korea on the north to Indochina in the south. The armistice in Korea, even if it leads to a political settlement in Korea, does not end United States concern in the Western Pacific area. As President Eisenhower said in his April 16 speech, a Korean armistice would be a fraud if it merely released Communist forces for attack elsewhere.

In Indochina a desperate struggle is in its eighth year. The outcome affects our own vital interests in the Western Pacific, and we are already contributing largely in material and money to the combined efforts of the French and of Viet Nam, Laos, and Cambodia.

We Americans have too little appreciated the magnitude of the effort and sacrifices which France has made in defense of an area which is no longer a French colony but where complete independence is now in the making. This independence program is along lines which the United States has encouraged and justifies increased United States aid, provided that will assure an effort there that is vigorous and decisive.

Communist China has been and now is training, equipping, and supplying the Communist forces in Indochina. There is the risk that, as in Korea, Red China might send its own army into Indochina. The Chinese Communist regime should realize that such a second aggression could not occur without grave consequences which might not be confined to Indochina. I say this soberly

in the interest of peace and in the hope of preventing another aggressor miscalculation.

We want peace in Indochina, as well as in Korea. The political conference about to be held relates in the first instance to Korea. But growing out of that conference could come, if Red China wants it, an end of aggression and restoration of peace in Indochina. The United States would welcome such a development.

THE AMERICAN TRADITION

These international tasks are, as you can see, complicated. However, one simple sentiment dominates all that we do. We seek to promote the welfare of the United States.

We are not indifferent to the welfare of other people and oftentimes our own welfare is tied into that of others. We know that any individual who tries to live a wholly selfish life is an unhappy outcast. That is equally true of nations. But the basic motive which animates those of us who work for your Government is the same motive that animated you Legionnaires when you fought for your country—that is, a patriotic dedication.

This Nation was founded by men who were intensely patriotic but there was nothing narrowly selfish about their patriotism. They were men of vision who saw for our Nation a great destiny. Always they showed what our Declaration of Independence calls "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind." Always they were understanding of the wants of others and generous in efforts to fulfill them. Always they sought that our national purposes should conform to the principles of moral law, which have universal application. In their international relations they were not arrogant or inflexible. They always believed in international cooperation and accepted the principle of interdependence. Indeed our earliest foreign policy, which bears the name of President Monroe, affirmed the solidarity of the nations of this Western Hemisphere. The faith which led the American people to lead in organizing the United Nations was no aberration, but the same kind of faith which has animated our people since the earliest days. The United Nations as the "town meeting of the world" is the realization of an early American concept. We welcome it, because we know that our own international purposes can afford exposure to the light of day.

There is much talk these days about the increased responsibility that now devolves upon the United States. That responsibility is a reality. And we need not shrink from it out of fear that it requires the scrapping of our American traditions and ideals. It does not mean that we have to be constantly taking international public opinion polls and then doing what it seems will make us popular with others. Popularity won in that way is shabby and fleeting.

For more than a century the United States has enjoyed worldwide respect and prestige. That kind of respect is worth having. I hope that we shall continue to win it in the only way it can be won, which is the way of our forefathers. That is the American way. It is the way we expect to follow.

UNITED STATES-SOVIET RELATIONS

(Address by the Honorable John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, made in general debate of the United Nations Assembly, New York City, Thursday, September 17, 1953)

It is an honor for me to be with you again. As one of the founding group at San Francisco, I shared in the hopes and the labors which brought this organization into existence. I have served on most of the previous General Assemblies. In this new Assembly I am fortified by the fellowship of many of you who are veterans in the battle for peace.

The United States comes to this eighth session of the General Assembly with renewed determination to use, for peace and justice, the opportunities which this organization provides. President Eisenhower has a deep and abiding faith in the United Nations. He has often said so, and he has asked me to say it again. He wants the United Nations to become an increasingly effective instrument of peace.

The United States delegation will work here in that spirit. We shall state as clearly as possible what we deem to be the just and right solution of the problems we shall here encounter. We do not think that the United States ought to be ambiguous about the problems of our time. But also we adhere to the basic United States belief expressed in our Declaration of Independence that we owe "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind." We are ready to learn from others. Also, we recognize that our views may not always prevail. When that happens, we shall no doubt regret it, but we shall not sulk. We shall try to accept the result philosophically, recognizing that we have no monopoly of wisdom or virtue; also, that sometimes the passage of time alone provides the final verdict.

We shall have in mind the charter mandate to this organization "to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations." Never was the need for such harmony more urgent. Never were the consequences of disharmony so menacing. Yet the fact of tension cannot be ignored. That would be dangerously unrealistic. Also, the causes of that tension will have to be explored. Otherwise there can be no cure. But, in whatever it does here, the United States will seek to avoid any word or deed which might needlessly aggravate the present state of dangerous tension.

LIMITS ON U. N. CAPABILITIES

The primary purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security. Yet for over 3 years there was a war in Korea. A war in Indochina still goes on. Nowhere is there a sense of security.

Because of these things, some say that the United Nations has failed.

We must admit that the United Nations has not realized all the hopes that were held for it. That is largely because many of those hopes were unrealistic. They arose from underestimating the profound difficulties which lie in the way of establishing an international order of peace and justice.

The United Nations was built largely on the expectation that the leaders of the grand alliance, who had worked together for victory, would continue voluntarily to work together for peace. That expectation proved ill-founded. The alliance was the product of Fascist danger and when that threat was battered down, allied unity disappeared, to be replaced by new division and new fears. These reached a peak when the Korean aggression occurred.

It is to the eternal credit of the United Nations that it was not then indifferent. The Security Council promptly called upon its members to help the victim of aggression. Almost every free nation responded in one way or another. Sixteen sent troops to Korea to fight to repel the aggression. That result is now signaled by the armistice which ends the aggression and ends the killing.

Korea became the place where, for the first time in history, an international organization was instrumental in actually repelling armed aggression. That fact may have profound consequences. It may open new avenues to peace. We must hope so and try to make it so. Never was the need so great.

Physical scientists have now found means which, if they are developed, can wipe life off the surface of this planet.

These words that I speak are words that can be taken literally.

The destructive power inherent in matter must be controlled by the idealism of the spirit and the wisdom of the mind. They alone stand between us and a lifeless planet.

There are plenty of problems in this world, many of them interconnected. But there is no problem which compares with this central, universal problem of saving the human race from extinction.

The nations are groping for the spirit and the institutions which will enable man to dominate matter. It has unhappily so far been impossible to provide either the spirit or the institutions on a universal basis. Therefore, some of the nations have developed their own community measures to deter aggression and to give protection to moral values that they cherish.

These countermeasures have, by common consent, involved the sharing of facilities, and sometimes the placing of the military forces from one country in another country.

Soviet leaders have complained of these arrangements. But they should know, and probably they do know, that community arrangements are the least likely to be aggressive. Military force which is within a single nation can be used offensively at the dictation of one government alone, sometimes of one man alone. Military force which is distributed through several countries cannot be used effectively unless all of the countries concerned are in agreement. Such agreement would be totally unattainable except for operations responsive to the clear menace of aggression.

A community defense system has two great merits. It makes it possible for the small and the weak to get real security. Also it assures that even the great and the strong cannot, practically, pervert the system by using it for aggression. That way is the enlightened way. By that way the goals of our charter are advanced by means which none has cause to fear.

It may be asked, why do we fear? I could speak of that at length. But in order to avoid what seems provocative, I confine myself to a single summarizing fact: since 1939, some 600 million people of some 15 nations have been brought into the Soviet camp of dictatorships, and in no case has this come about by voluntary action of the peoples and nations concerned.

History records no more frightening fact.

In his address of August 8, 1953, the new Soviet Premier twice speaks of peaceful co-existence of the Communist system with that of the non-Communist world. Such expressions are welcome. But as against the background that I mention, mere words do not instantly or totally reassure us. We have heard them before and we know that Soviet doctrine prescribes the use of such words as guile.

If the Soviet leaders are honest, they must recognize that if there is to be a new world climate they must contribute to it more than they have yet contributed.

The United States is quite prepared to explore ways to end the present tension. President Eisenhower has already made that clear. We shall, I hope, never grow weary or discouraged in our quest for peace. But what the United States does cannot achieve the desired goal unless there is an equivalent response.

Occasions are now imminent which permit—indeed, require—the Soviet leaders to show more authentically their present intention.

KOREA

The Korean armistice evokes a heartfelt welcome. The United States is glad that it was able to contribute to it as it did. But the armistice of itself is inconclusive as a test of the Communist will to peace because there was by then an effective military barrier to aggression. The Korean political

conference, if the Communists come to it, will afford a better test.

Korea has for many generations been the victim of big-power politics. Russia, Japan, and China have successively sought to use Korea to advance their aggressive purposes. It has been a long time since the Koreans have truly been the masters of their own destiny. Now, we seek an opportunity to determine whether any one of the great powers wants to use Korea again for its own purposes or whether we all will renounce such ambitions, so that there can be at last a united Korea for free Koreans.

The United States itself seeks no pretext for using Korea as a place for building up a military outpost on the Asian mainland. We are eager to bring our troops home.

The Republic of Korea has no ambitions which run beyond Korea.

Japan has loyally undertaken to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country.

If Soviet Russia and Communist China are willing to renounce ambitions which would be served by control of North Korea, then it should be possible to unite Korea under conditions which will enable the Koreans freely to manage their own affairs.

So far, it seems to us, the Communist side is pursuing dilatory tactics. The United States, pursuant to this Assembly's resolution of August 28, 1953, after consultation among the 17 nations nominated to represent the United Nations side, proposed a specific time and specific places for the meeting. This proposal was received by the Chinese Communists on September 5. A response was made on September 15. The response, however, was merely a reference to the proposal which the Chinese Communists made to this Assembly asking that it reopen its past decision and review its 10-day debate of last month with reference to the composition of the conference.

Meanwhile, October 28, the last day for the opening of the conference, as recommended by the armistice agreement, is rapidly approaching, without the possibility of making the necessary time-consuming preparations.

One is forced to question whether the Communist side really wants to comply with the armistice and face up to the problem of withdrawing their forces from Korea and creating a united and independent Korea.

INDOCHINA

Let me turn to Indochina. There, the fighting continues. Communist forces are seeking to gain political power by military violence. Their military strength comes from a steady flow of military supplies from Communist China and Soviet Russia and from the Soviet-controlled Skoda Munition Works. The pretext, until now, has been that the Associated States of Indochina were mere colonies, and that the Communist war was designed to promote independence rather than to expand by violence the Soviet camp.

It is no longer possible to support such a pretext. The French Government by its declaration of July 3, 1953, has announced its intention of completing the process of transferring to the Governments of the three Associated States all those remaining powers that are needed to perfect their independence to their own satisfaction.

The Communist-dominated armies in Indochina have no shadow of a claim to be regarded as the champions of an independence movement. If the Soviet bloc countries outside of Indochina persist in promoting war in Indochina, they cannot now be surprised if their conduct is taken as proof that they adhere to the design to extend their rule by methods of violence.

Southeast Asia affords the Soviet leaders a chance to give substance to their peaceful words. We anxiously await their verdict.

GERMANY

Germany is another place where the present purposes of the great powers face an inescapable testing.

When Germany surrendered over 8 years ago, 4 zones of occupation were created, 1 each for Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union. This was deemed a convenient way for the Allies to administer the first phases of the surrender terms. It was never intended that Germany should be permanently partitioned. Over 4 years ago, Britain, France, and the United States put their zones together and enabled the Germans there to have free elections and build their own political community. The Germans in the Soviet Zone have been denied that unity and that opportunity.

This division of Germany cannot be perpetuated without grave risks. For no great people will calmly accept mutilation.

Since the Foreign Ministers Conference in Moscow in 1947, many efforts have been made to unite Germany and to establish through free elections an all-German Government with which peace could be dependably negotiated. The task has proved one of immense difficulty. The Russian people, like the French people, have not forgotten what their nation suffered from Hitlerite Germany during the Second World War. They expect, and they are entitled to, assurance against a repetition of such events. And that is also the ardent wish of the German people themselves. That is, indeed, the large purpose of the European Defense Community. It will merge German military strength into the structure of a nonaggressive European community. No single member of the community will have national military strength to serve national ambitions. That is a result which Soviet leaders should welcome if they honestly want peace. So the three Western Powers have again sought a meeting with the Soviet Union to accomplish the unification of Germany. So far, our proposals have met with no response.

AUSTRIA

Austria presents another test case. At the Foreign Ministers meeting held in Moscow in 1943, the Governments of the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States declared their purpose to restore the independence of Austria. That declaration remains to be honored. An Austrian state treaty was virtually completed 6½ years ago. Today there is no substantial item of disagreement. The Soviet Union has now said it prefers not to continue to deal with this matter through deputies of the Foreign Ministers. So the three western occupying powers have offered to conclude an Austrian treaty at a meeting of the Foreign Ministers which has been proposed. So far that proposal has met with no response.

THE SOVIET SATELLITES IN EUROPE

The entire situation in eastern and central Europe is bound to be a cause of deep concern. The peoples there are essentially religious people and they are essentially patriotic people. They have a spiritual faith that is enduring and great traditions which will never be forgotten.

It is not in the interest of peace, or the other goals of our charter, that the once-independent peoples of Europe should feel that they can no longer live by their traditions and their faith.

It is charged that unrest only exists among them as it is artificially stimulated from without.

That is true only in the sense that faith is a contagious thing which penetrates even curtains of iron. The American people, like many others, hold to the belief which our founders expressed in the Declaration of Independence, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Also, we believe, as Abraham Lincoln put it, that there is "something in that Declara-

tion giving liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but hope to the world for all future time." No peace can be enduring which repudiates the concept that government should rest on free consent, or which denies to others the opportunity to embrace that concept. We do not conceal that conviction and no United States Government could contain it.

But our creed does not call for exporting revolution or inciting others to violence. Let me make that emphatic. We believe that violent change usually destroys what it would gain. We put our hopes in the vast possibilities of peaceful change.

Our hope is that the Soviet leaders, before it is too late, will recognize that love of God, love of country, and sense of human dignity, always survive. Repressive measures inevitably lead to resentment and bitterness and perhaps something more. That does not come about by artificial stimulation. It comes about because the Creator endowed all human beings with the spark of spiritual life.

We can understand the desire of the Russian people to have friends. The American people, in the past, have often shown, by generous deeds, their friendship with the Russian people. We can understand the particular desire of the Russian people to have close neighbors who are friendly. We sympathize also with that desire. The United States does not want to see Russia encircled by hostile peoples.

But we foresee that unless Soviet policies are changed, those policies will, in their actual operation, create precisely such surrounding animosity and hostility as Soviet policy understandably wants to avoid.

Policies which will permit Korea to be united and free; which will allow independence to come peacefully in Indochina; which will unite Germany and free Austria; which will enable Russia's neighbors to enjoy national independence; which will end the dedication of the Soviet Communist Party to the violent overthrow of independent governments—such are the policies which would go far to end present tensions.

There are, of course, other ways to reduce tensions. I have by no means exhausted all the possibilities. I have, however, spoken of the major causes of present tension, and I have, I hope, made clear the willingness of the United States to discuss them all. So far, the invitations in which we have joined with others of you represented here, remain unanswered.

Governments which exert themselves without reserve to the creation of ever more powerful means of mass destruction, which tolerate no delay and spare no expense in these matters, and which at the same time are dilatory, evasive, or negative toward curing the situations which could bring these destructive forces into play, such governments cannot but stand morally condemned.

The Soviet Union can make a great contribution toward the relaxing of these tensions which threaten to develop into major disasters. At the same time let me make it clear we recognize that the United States and others have their contributions to make and their obligations to fulfill. That is true both in relation to Russia and in relation to what our charter calls non-self-governing territories.

I say on behalf of the Government of the United States that we are prepared to show in ourselves the spirit which we invoke in others.

Such a spirit, if it is mutual, should make it possible to tackle hopefully what is perhaps the greatest problem—that of controlling the forces which could destroy us all.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

On April 16, 1953, President Eisenhower expressed eloquently and vividly the terrible danger to humanity from present weapons. Also he pointed out our desire to divert

expenditures from destruction to construction which would particularly benefit the underdeveloped areas of the world. He recognized that it would be difficult to alter the armament situation markedly while there existed the present measure of distrust. He called for deeds, such as those which I have outlined, which would relax the tension. He went on to say that "as progress in all these areas strengthens world trust, we could proceed concurrently with the next great work—a reduction of the burden of armament now weighing upon the world."

I emphasize this word concurrently. The United Nations here has, for some years, been dealing with the problem of armaments. We know that even between nations of good will it is difficult to find a workable formula to do this. The task cannot, perhaps, be finally solved under the conditions of distrust which exist today. That, however, does not mean that the task should be abandoned nor even postponed. We believe, on the contrary, that there should be intensified study of the problem of limitation and control of all categories of armament. There is a vast amount of technical work which needs to be done preparatory to any final solution, and without that preparatory work no final solution would be practical.

We have faith that the time may come—it might come quickly and suddenly—when political leaders would be prepared to put into effect international agreements limiting armaments. When that moment comes, the nations should be able to seize it. That moment—we must not let it escape. Perhaps it could never be recaptured. But to seize that moment when it comes requires that the technical analysis of the problem should before then have been advanced.

The United States has already put forward a series of proposals here which have attracted widespread support. On these we are not inflexible; except that we do insist that any proposals must meet one fundamental test—there must be effective safeguards to insure compliance of all nations and to give adequate warning of possible evasions or violations.

We do not believe that the studies which have been made up until now have involved a waste of time. On the contrary, we believe that they have laid the foundation for quick action once the general atmosphere makes this possible. But these studies need to be carried on to a still higher state of completion. So far as the United States is concerned, we are prepared to dedicate ourselves with renewed vigor to this high task. Given a concrete demonstration of an equal desire on the part of the Soviet Union to negotiate honestly and sincerely on the substance of these matters, we are confident that this work can usefully go forward.

CHARTER REVISION

I note that the Argentine, Egyptian, and the Netherlands delegations have proposed agenda items dealing with charter revision pursuant to article 109. This article provides that unless a review conference is held earlier, the 10th General Assembly to be held in 1955 shall have on its agenda the question of calling such a conference. I have no doubt that a review conference will be held. Article 109 was put into the charter in an effort to allay the very large measure of dissatisfaction which was felt at San Francisco with many of the provisions of the charter. Many nations, particularly the smaller nations, strongly objected to what they thought was an excessive award of power to the permanent members of the Security Council. They feared that the Security Council would prove unworkable because of disagreements among the great powers. Unhappily, these fears have in large measure materialized. There were other provisions of the charter which were adopted with great reluctance and concern.

It was only possible to secure acceptance of the charter at San Francisco by a provision assuring that there would be an opportunity to review it in the light of experience.

It is already apparent, after 8 years, that this opportunity should be grasped.

In 1948 the United States Senate adopted a resolution calling for the elimination of the veto power from all questions involving the pacific settlement of international disputes (ch. VI) and from the admission of new members. It also called for a revision of the charter under article 109, if the United Nations should not otherwise have been strengthened.

This year the United States Senate adopted a resolution appointing a special committee, of which Senator WILEY is chairman, to study proposals for amendment to the charter.

Many private United States organizations have shown their desire for a charter review, and they are preparing for it.

Such a conference will not work miracles, but it can be of major importance. In order, however, to get the best results, the task should promptly engage the best thought and attention of all member nations—not merely their governments but also private organizations. The influence of private groups was not adequately felt in 1945, because World War II had not yet ended and normal communications were lacking in much of the world.

We should also welcome suggestions from those nonmember nations which aspire for membership and which are excluded by the veto in the Security Council. Today the number and influence of these nations is so great that their views should not be excluded in considering the future of an organization designed to include all peace-loving nations able and willing to carry out the obligations of the charter.

CONCLUSION

Surely, it is possible to make this Organization more responsive to the needs of our peoples. They only want simple things. They want the opportunity to worship God in accordance with the dictates of their conscience.

They want the opportunity to think in accordance with the dictates of their reason. They want the opportunity to exchange views with others and to persuade or be persuaded by what appeals to their reason and their conscience. They want the right to live in their homes without fear. They want the opportunity to draw together in the intimacy of family life, of community life, and to establish worthy and honorable traditions, which they can pass on to their children and to their children's children. They want to be able to work productively and creatively in congenial tasks of their own choosing, and to enjoy the fruits of their labor. They want governments to which they consent.

Surely it is not beyond the wit of man to make it possible to satisfy such wants and to put to rout the vast impersonal forces which seem imperiously to demand that humanity be bent and broken merely to produce the engines for its own destruction.

To a large extent, the simple wants of the people are denied them because of international tensions. These are not always within the direct competence of this Assembly. Some of the problems of which I have spoken are the primary responsibility of other international groupings. That, however, does not mean that these problems are beyond the influence of the members of this Assembly, and that is why I have spoken of them.

This Assembly is the only world forum where the attitudes of the world community make themselves felt. No one can take part in the deliberations of this Assembly with-

out feeling the impact of moral forces. It is an impact which none can disdain.

In these coming days we can, and I think we shall, set up influences which will move the nations nearer the goal for which all the peoples yearn. That should be the overriding dedication of all the nations represented here. It is, I assure you, the dedication of the delegation and of the nation for which I have the honor to speak.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION
(Address by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles before the National Press Club, Washington, D. C., December 22, 1953)

Last week the NATO Ministerial Council met in Paris. The United States was represented by the Secretaries of State, Treasury, and Defense, and by the Director of the Foreign Operations Administration. We reviewed the progress made and we made plans for the future.

NATO—FOR COMMUNITY SECURITY

This is important business from the standpoint of the American people. NATO comes closer than anything yet to being an effective international community police force. Fourteen nations have joined together to create a defensive organization committed to protect the security of a large area. This area is vital to the defense of freedom. It constitutes the principal home of western civilization. Also, the western European part contains coal and iron and industrial plants which, if they fell into hostile hands, would markedly shift the balance of power away from us.

All of the 14 member nations have made important contributions toward building this North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Many strategic facilities are contributed by smaller nations. Most of the forces in Europe are contributed by nations other than the United States, although there are approximately six United States divisions, with air and naval support, now in the European theater. The United States has made the largest single contribution to arming and equipping the NATO forces. We have put some \$11 billion into this phase of our effort.

The project is so vital and the investment in it so large that it deserves careful supervision. That is, of course, the continuing task of our able permanent representative at NATO's headquarters in France. But also it is important that Cabinet Ministers from the 14 countries should come together to talk about NATO and its problems.

THE LONG-HAUL CONCEPT

We found the organization in good shape. It has adapted itself to a new concept which the United States brought to the NATO meeting of last April. This was that NATO should operate on a budget which the member nations can sustain for what may be a long period.

When NATO was organized in 1950, many thought that general war might come quickly, and that NATO should build itself up, on an emergency basis, to full defensive strength. That involved setting a pace which none of the member nations could sustain indefinitely.

At the Ministerial Council meeting of last April, virtually every member nation was saying that it could not carry its allotted share of the NATO program without large grants of economic aid from the United States. The total was a figure which the United States itself could not indefinitely support.

It seemed to us that it was justifiable, and even prudent now to moderate NATO's emergency and exhausting pace.

So at the last April Council meeting the United States put forward a new concept, now known as that of the long haul. That means a steady development of NATO, which, how-

ever, will preserve, and not exhaust, the economic and fiscal strength of member nations.

Some feared that this shift, from the mood of emergency to that of a steady pace, could not be made without destroying the morale of the organization and leading to its disintegration. Some felt that what we proposed would be misinterpreted as a loss of United States interest in NATO. We knew that the change of pace could not be safely accomplished except by skillful handling. But that has now been done. It was made possible by comprehension on the part of the permanent staff and the military leaders of NATO. They were statesmen, as well as soldiers, and they understood and adapted themselves to the need of taking into account all of the risks, not merely the military risks, but also the nonmilitary risks.

A SUSTAINING BASIS

Today we can honestly judge that NATO is on a sustainable basis.

This sustaining basis is one which largely reduces the necessity for continuing United States economic aid to the countries of Western Europe.

These countries have made a good economic recovery. Their currencies are showing greater strength and stability. The inflationary pressures are reduced as a result of sounder fiscal and monetary policies. There is also some progress toward greater economic freedom and liberalization of trade, though there continue to be serious restrictions on the movement of goods, and especially, on the import of dollar goods.

These NATO meetings, along with the activities of other international groups, are spreading an understanding of the requirements for economic strength, which is basic to the political and military strength of the West.

THE DETERRENTS OF CAPTIVES' DISCONTENT

It is important to bear in mind that while military power is a principal deterrent to armed aggression, it can be importantly reinforced by other deterrents. For example, the Soviet rulers may hesitate to attack if contrasting social conditions bring them domestic troubles.

At our Paris meeting it was generally judged by the NATO ministers that the danger of open military aggression from Soviet Russia was less than it had been a year or two before. That, if true, is largely due to NATO's growing power. But also it is due to internal pressures and discontents resulting from the bad living conditions within the Soviet bloc and the contrasting better conditions within the neighboring free countries.

It seems that the Soviet rulers' exploitation of their own and the satellite peoples has reached a point where it would be reckless for them to engage in general war. All recent major speeches by high Soviet officials seek to encourage their people to hope for more food and more consumer's goods of better quality. That clearly shows a popular demand so insistent that it cannot be ignored. It suggests that perhaps the workers within the Soviet Union may be allowed to work less for military purposes and more for their own good. That, of course, would be a welcome approach to the practices observed in the free world.

The revolt of last June within East Germany exposed the vast underlying discontent which exists among the workers within the satellite areas. It indicates that if there were an armed invasion of Western Europe, the Soviet lines of communication might not be altogether secure.

These were among the factors which, the foreign ministers at Paris felt, operated to deter an invasion of Western Europe. It shows how important it is for the free world countries to continue to provide living standards really superior to those within the captive world.

MILITARY POWER PLUS ECONOMIC WELFARE

I am not suggesting that an orgy of self-indulgence is the answer to the Soviet menace. The danger is immense and persistent. This is no time for the free world to relax and to weaken its own military capacity to defend and strike back. We are, however, at a time when we can usefully confront Soviet rulers with a demonstration of our capacity to do two things at once, that is to develop military power and to increase well being.

I said to the NATO Council:

"We are convinced that our members can provide the resources for an adequate defense, including a wide range of new weapons and at the same time permit a steady improvement in the living standards and general welfare of our peoples. * * * That itself is a security measure. It nullifies the Communists' subversive efforts against the free governments. Also, it creates a striking contrast to despotism, and thus confronts the Soviet rulers with a dilemma at home."

CONTINENTAL DEFENSE

We gave consideration to the problem of the defense of the North American continent. Canada and the United States form part of the treaty area and the Council recognizes that it is important to protect North America's military potential. The temptation to aggression would be great if the aggressor could, by an initial blow, knock out the industrial power of North America.

It is not feasible to provide an absolute insurance against serious damage to our cities and industries. However, it is possible to secure a substantial measure of protection.

The Foreign Minister of Canada joined with us in emphasizing the importance to NATO of defensive measures within this continent. But we both indicated that this would not be sought at a scale of expense which would impair the ability of our countries to contribute to other aspects of the NATO effort.

NATO VIGOR

We were greatly impressed by the spirit of vigorous fellowship which pervades NATO. The permanent NATO staff, drawn from 14 countries, is dedicated to a common purpose. That is an inspiring fact. Indeed, NATO is a unique organization in more respects than one. Never before have sovereign nations so freely exchanged military information. Never before have nations taken recommendations from an international body concerning length of military service, balance of forces between military services, and other equally delicate problems and, what is even more surprising, accepted them in spite of adverse domestic political considerations.

The American people can take pride in NATO and take comfort in it. We should sustain it on the basis now planned—a basis which involves a fair sharing of burdens and benefits, and which combines growing strength for NATO with economic and fiscal integrity for ourselves and other member countries.

Certainly, each member of NATO gets out of it much more than the price of admission. It is costly, but it is not nearly as costly as though each tried to buy separately, for itself alone, the amount of security that it now gets on a collective basis. Indeed, no nation, at any cost, could get alone what NATO provides for all its members.

THE PRECARIOUS FOUNDATION

So far, so good. However, if we go farther and delve deeper, it is not so good. NATO has become a splendid structure. But it rests upon a foundation which is precarious and which must cause us grave concern.

United States postwar policy has consistently recognized the imperative necessity of a closer integration of Western Europe. Congress expressed that when it adopted the European recovery program in 1948, when it ratified the North Atlantic Treaty in 1949, and when it subsequently provided economic

and military assistance to Europe. In so doing, our Congress was not imposing an American concept on Europe. It was endorsing a conviction that every western European statesman of this generation has eloquently and forcefully expressed.

Actually, much progress has been made toward economic, military and political unity.

A coal and steel community has already been created and the possibility of broader unity now resides in the treaty to create a European Defense Community (EDC). This treaty was signed in May 1952, by France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and the West German Republic. In essence, this treaty provided for the establishment of a common military force, drawn from the six countries, which would be placed under common institutions created by them. They would operate under a single budget, with common procurement of military equipment. They would have similar uniforms and training and would be put at the disposal of the NATO Supreme Commander.

At the same time that this EDC Treaty was signed, the United States, the United Kingdom, and France signed a convention with the West German Republic designed, in effect, to end the postwar occupation. This convention, however, provides that it does not come into force unless the EDC Treaty comes into force.

It was contemplated by the EDC Treaty that it would be ratified within 6 months. Now 18 months have elapsed and there is still no assurance of early action, although good progress toward ratification has been made in several of the EDC countries. No parliament, to which the EDC Treaty has been submitted, have voted against ratification. But some of the parliaments have not wanted to face the issue.

None of us must underestimate the difficulty of affirmative action. It involves a merging of national institutions which the nations identify with their respective histories. It involves substituting fellowship for hatreds which are both ancient and recent. However, the day of decision cannot be indefinitely postponed. We are close to a date when nonaction is the equivalent of adverse action. This is the more true because the Mutual Security Act of 1953, conditions much of our European military support upon the actual existence of EDC.

THE DEADLY DANGER OF PROCRASTINATION

General Eisenhower, in an address made in London on July 3, 1951, made an appeal for European unity which has rarely, if ever, been equalled in its eloquence and in the clarity of its reasoning. After speaking of the immense gains that could be achieved through unity, General Eisenhower pointed out that "the project faces the deadly danger of procrastination. * * * The negative is always the easy side, since it holds that nothing should be done. The negative is happy in lethargy, contemplating, almost with complacent satisfaction, the difficulties of any other course."

Since he spoke, 2½ years have gone by and the truth of his observation has been manifest.

When I was in Paris last week, I mentioned the importance of action soon, and said that if there was not an early and affirmative response, the United States would have to undertake an agonizing reappraisal of basic foreign policy in relation to Europe.

That statement, I thought, reflected a self-evident truth. Successive international communiques issued throughout this year have said that the consummation of EDC was urgent, of paramount importance, necessary, needed, and essential. But these weighty utterances seem not to have sunk in. Let me, therefore, mention three of the factors which make EDC essential.

1. There is the immediate problem of the so-called forward strategy in Western Europe. This means a plan, and a will, to defend the entire area of the prospective EDC

countries rather than to contemplate from the beginning the abandonment of advanced positions in Germany, which might make the rest untenable. In pursuance of this strategy, a substantial part of the United States Army occupies advanced positions in West Germany. However, without the EDC, it is not legally permissible to draw on German strength for the defense of German soil. Equally, of course, it is not acceptable that the United States should continue in the role of being a principal defender of Germany, while the Germans themselves look on as mere observers. The forward strategy was initiated in September 1950 on the assumption that there would soon be German participation in the common defense. If that prospect disappears, then the basic strategy of NATO will have to be reexamined.

2. There is not merely the problem of providing German contingents, but of doing so in a form reasonably acceptable to Germany's neighbors. EDC meets this problem by limiting German forces and providing that the Germans who are armed will form part of a six-power army. They will not be subject to a German general staff and they cannot be used for national purposes. This gives assurances to France and other nations, including the Soviet Union, which have a legitimate concern that Germans shall not be rearmed under conditions which would make possible a recurrence of such invasions as they have suffered from German militarism.

3. There is the problem of permanently sealing the breach between France and Germany.

Twelve years ago, as the United States formally entered into World War II, I wrote: "Continental Europe has been the world's worst fire hazard. Now the whole structure is consumed in flames. We condemn those who started and spread the fire. But this does not mean when the time comes to rebuild that we should reproduce a demonstrated fire trap."

To my mind this is the dominant consideration. It takes precedence over getting German divisions under NATO, important as that is. The essential is to end, once and for all, the suicidal strife which has long plagued the Western World. It has so weakened it, both materially and in prestige, that western civilization can now be seriously challenged by a materialist civilization, which, behind the thin veneer of sanctimonious theory, actually reproduces the human degradation of dark ages.

ALTERNATIVES TO EDC

It is said that there must be alternatives to EDC. Of course, if EDC fails, there will be things to be done. We are not blind to that. But I do not see alternatives in the sense of other practical ways of accomplishing the three EDC goals I mentioned.

Let us, by way of illustration, take the alternative which is most mentioned—that is, to restore sovereignty to the West German Republic and then to make it a member of NATO.

That is simply said, but hardly done; at best it accomplishes merely the first of the three purposes of EDC. It would bring German soldiers into NATO.

But how about the second goal of doing this in a way to reassure France and Soviet Russia? It would recreate a German national force which could be withdrawn for national purposes at the will of a German general staff. This is not reassuring.

How about the third goal of creating organic unity in Western Europe which will assure an ending of its suicidal strife? This great goal will be lost in the rebirth of nationalism.

But supposing we decided, as we might, to try this way. Let us not imagine that the procedure would be simple or expeditious. First, it would call for renegotiation of the present four-power convention designed to restore West German sovereignty. That is because, as I pointed out, the present

convention depends upon the coming into force of EDC. The renegotiation of that treaty under present circumstances might not be easy; nor is it clear that the four powers would again readily find themselves in agreement.

If, however, this hurdle can be overcome, there would then be the problem of bringing West Germany into NATO: This would require first of all willingness on the part of West Germany to apply for NATO membership. This willingness cannot be assured. Many Germans strongly oppose the recreation of a German national army with a German general staff.

There would then be the problem of securing the necessary amendment of the NATO Treaty by each of the 14 member nations. There are many in France who wonder whether a French Parliament which rejected German rearmament under the severe limits of EDC, would ratify an amendment to NATO which would entitle West Germany to arm without those limitations. France has in this matter a legal power of veto.

There are, of course, many other suggested alternatives. I would not want to be understood as rejecting any of them. But all of them, as President Eisenhower has said, are feeble. Also they all would take time, a factor which cannot now be ignored.

Powerful forces are now here to draw together the six nations of the proposed European Defense Community, and Britain and the United States are prepared to pledge to this Community their firm support. But unless unity is achieved soon, this historic moment may pass and different and divisive forces may take command.

Already there is evidence of this in Europe. The Soviet Union is playing the dangerous game of seeming to support France and Germany against each other. Soviet propaganda is recreating in France the fears of Germany. It is creating in Germany resentment against France, on the ground that its indecision is prolonging an occupation of Germany which already has lasted for nearly 9 years since the armistice. Chancellor Adenauer already last week found it necessary to plead with the German people to be patient. The fact that that plea was necessary should be a warning sign that we do not have time to burn.

We have reached one of those points where the perfect is the greatest enemy of the good. No doubt the EDC Treaty is less than perfect. However, it does decisively pose the fateful choice. It has become the symbol of Europe's will to make it possible to achieve a unity which will dependably safeguard our Western civilization and all that it means in terms of human dignity and human welfare.

Of course, if EDC fails, we shall do something. But what we then do may be quite different from what we had hoped would be possible. It may involve our tactically picking our way through a maze of manifold perils, as of old.

I have confidence that the United States is strong enough, resourceful enough, and wise enough to preserve its vital interests even in the face of a failure of the EDC and the European unity it symbolizes.

We need not, however, end upon any somber note. I do not believe that there will be failure to achieve European unity. My belief derives from the fact that the peoples of Europe do in fact possess qualities which make it imperative that Europe should be saved.

Europe is important for many reasons. It is strategically located and it has industrial power. But above all, Europe is important because of its people. They possess to a unique degree the qualities which ennoble a civilization which bears the deep imprint of Christianity. That is a fact which it is, I think, appropriate to mention as we approach Christmas Day.

What are those qualities? In individuals they are minds trained to reason clearly and

serenely; vision to see far and truly; hearts which comprehend the fatherhood of God and the fellowship of man, and finally, capacity to act rather than to be merely contemplative.

In government, the quality we respect is willingness to trust, in great matters, to the response of individuals possessed of the qualities I mention.

I have hopes in the response to be made regarding European unity, because I have faith in our civilization and in its human products. Delays and difficulties so far encountered are above all due to the fact that the issues have been obscured, so that the people do not see and think and comprehend and act.

That murky period is coming to an end. As the day of decision irrevocably approaches, so does comprehension grow. Therefore, we can have high hopes.

I have dealt in my talk with NATO because a report on that organization is due the American people. But also we can find elsewhere good ground for hope.

Our society of freedom has gained a clear moral initiative over the forces of reaction.

After years of futile and evasive debate on the part of the Soviet Union about atomic weapons it has at least indicated a willingness to talk confidentially, and we hope seriously, about this problem.

After months of attempted evasion, the Soviet Union finally, it seems, will meet and talk, again, we hope seriously, about the unification of Germany and the liberation of Austria. We have not yet had any formal reply to our invitation to meet at Berlin on January 4, but the Soviet statement received yesterday speaks of "the forthcoming conference in Berlin."

The coming year will be a year for great decision. There lie ahead European unity, a possible recession of the horror of atomic warfare, and a beginning of an ending of the unnatural division of Europe.

In Korea we look forward to the first year of peace since 1949.

The problems are many and grievous, but our hopes are high. We can, therefore, in all honesty, look forward to the happier New Year, which I wish you all.

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE PRINT ON LAW DEANS' OPPOSITION TO PROPOSED BRICKER AMENDMENT

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, during the recess, there was published a 59-page print by the Senate Judiciary Committee on the issue of the treaty-making power under the Constitution.

The print consists of a series of comments by deans of America's law schools and by professors of constitutional law of our great universities with regard to—

First. Senate Joint Resolution 1, popularly known as the Bricker amendment.

Second. The substitute offered by the distinguished senior Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND].

I had invited these expert university reactions in order to gain from the law deans and professors their best judgment on this crucial constitutional issue.

In the 1st session of the 83d Congress, I had reproduced in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD several of the messages which I had received up until that time.

Several messages came in after the Congress had concluded its initial session.

Every single one of the replies is incorporated in the Judiciary Committee print.

The document speaks for itself. Every single law-school dean in the United States who took the trouble to write to me opposes the amendment, with but one exception.

Virtually every dean and professor of law expressed doubts even about the substitute, although they said that it would be infinitely preferable to Senate Joint Resolution 1, as reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Mr. President, I believe that this Judiciary Committee print is an extremely valuable reference tool. I hope that all my colleagues in the Senate will have an opportunity to look through it.

I am indebted to the distinguished chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], who has graciously consented to the printing of this reference document.

I have in my hand the text of an editorial carried in the December 28 issue of the Los Angeles Daily News, which kindly refers to this document.

There are numerous issues on which I might disagree with the present editorial policy of that vital newspaper, but on this issue I am delighted that we agree so emphatically.

I send now to the desk the text of the editorial and ask unanimous consent that it be printed at this point in the body of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at the conclusion of these remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PAMPHLET ON BRICKER MEASURE ENLIGHTENING

A valuable service to the public has been rendered by Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, Republican, of Wisconsin, as a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, in publishing, in pamphlet form, a symposium of opinions expressed by the Nation's law school deans with regard to the proposed Bricker amendment.

There are 4 versions of the so-called Bricker amendment before the Senate, 2 of which go to the heart of the matter of changing the Constitution to limit treaty-making to provisions that do not contravene the Constitution and/or which must be supported by legislation which would be constitutional even in the absence of a treaty. In the Watkins and McCarran versions Presidential power is greatly curtailed.

Senator WILEY is opposed to all of the proposed amendments, including the KNOWLAND (Senator WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, Republican, of California) substitute and it may not be altogether a coincidence that 26 of the 27 law deans who replied with reference to the original Bricker bill are opposed to it or to any change in our treaty-making machinery on the ground that time has proved it sound.

Perhaps the most comprehensive and certainly the most succinct opposition to any change in the Constitution with regard to treaty-making is expressed by Dr. Ray Forrester, dean of law at Tulane University, New Orleans, in his letter to Senator WILEY. Dean Forrester says:

"It is my opinion that the Constitution should be amended only in cases of obvious need. The burden of proof should be on the proposer of any change. It would certainly be inadvisable to modify the Constitution each time we have some temporary fear concerning the exercise of an established constitutional power, whether it be in the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the Government. Power in government

must reside somewhere and, wherever it resides, it may be abused at times.

"On its merits I do not believe that the proponents of the suggested amendment have convincingly demonstrated the need for this change in our basic structure of government. The existing system has worked relatively well over a long period of time and I doubt the wisdom of changing it, particularly at a time when the power has shifted to our careful and conservative Republican friends."

The Wiley pamphlet is in limited issue, but inquiry about it may be made to Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

INDICTMENTS AND CONVICTIONS OF EMPLOYEES AND FORMER EMPLOYEES OF THE REVENUE SERVICE

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, under date of November 20, 1953, the Treasury Department submitted to me a schedule of criminal actions for the period January 1, 1951, to November 17, 1953, showing the indictments and convictions of employees and former employees of the revenue service, as well as persons not employees of the service, but who were involved in such actions.

The first list shows that since charges were made against that agency there has been a total of 388 employees separated for cause or who retired or resigned as a result of charges during the course of investigation.

A breakdown of the 388 employees shows—

(a) eighty-eight were charged with the acceptance of gratuities or bribes.

(b) forty were charged with embezzlement.

(c) fifty-one were charged with failure to pay their own proper income taxes.

(d) fifty were charged with falsification of Government records.

(e) the remainder ranging from refusal to cooperate in the investigation, incompetence, etc.

The second report shows that there have been a total of 214 indictments—

(a) one hundred and five representing employees and former employees.

(b) one hundred and nine representing indictments against outsiders who conspired with Government employees to defraud the Government.

This second chart shows that of this 214 who have been indicted there have been 101 convictions.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD, first the letter dated November 20, 1953, signed by O. Gordon Delk, the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue; followed by the charts labeled "No. 1" and "No. 2."

There being no objection, the letter and charts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., November 20, 1953.

Hon. JOHN J. WILLIAMS,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of November 6, 1953, you will find attached a schedule of criminal actions for the period January 1, 1951, to November 17, 1953, showing the indictments and convictions

of employees and former employees of the Internal Revenue Service, as well as of persons not employees of the Service, who were involved in such actions.

I am also enclosing a summary showing the number of employees of the Internal Revenue Service who were separated for cause, or who retired or resigned as a result of, or during the course of, investigations for alleged wrongful conduct for the fiscal years 1951, 1952 and 1953, broken down according to the various charges leading to such separations.

Very truly yours,

O. GORDON DELK,
Deputy Commissioner.

Number of employees of the Internal Revenue Service separated for cause, or who retired or resigned as a result of, or during the course of, investigations for alleged wrongful conduct, for fiscal years 1951-52 and 1953

CHART No. 1

FISCAL YEAR 1951

Classes of employees	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	I	Total
Collectors	1								1
Administrative officers	2			1					3
Internal revenue agents	5				1		3	1	10
Deputy collectors	11	8	1	2			6		28
Accountant-auditors			1						1
Storekeeper-gagers				1					1
Clerks	2	1							3
Claims examiners									2
Clerk-typists									2
Bookkeeping machine operators							1	2	3
Bindery workers								1	1
Messengers								1	1
Laborers								1	1
Total	19	10	3	4	1	1	23	1	62

FISCAL YEAR 1952

Classes of employees	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	Total
Collectors	2					3	2			7
Assistant collectors	1		1		1					3
Administrative officers	2	1	2		1	4				12
Administrative assistants	2		2		1					5
Special agents	3					1				4
Internal revenue agents	13		5		6	4	2			30
Deputy collectors	26	14	8	2	6	23				79
Criminal investigators	1									2
A and T T inspectors	1			1						2
Miscellaneous tax investigators			1							1
Accountant-auditors						1				1
Storekeeper-gagers	1						1			2
Auditors	2	1								3
Tax accounting clerks	2	2				1	1			6
Clerks	3	1	1			5				10
Clerk-stenographers			1			1				2
Bookkeeping machine operators	1									1
Messengers							1			1
Laborers							1			1
Total	53	24	21	5	15	7	45	2	2	174

FISCAL YEAR 1953

Classes of employees	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	I	Total
Regional commissioners	1								1
Collectors	1		3			3	2		9
Administrative officers			1		1	2	1		5
Administrative assistants	1		1		2		1		5
Inspectors			1						1
Special agents	1								1
Internal revenue agents	7	1	3	6	2		3		22
Deputy collectors	4	4	7	14	5	1	11	2	48
Investigators	1								1
Chemists							1		1
Criminal investigators			1						2
A and T T inspectors						1			1
Accountant-auditors									1
Storekeeper-gagers			1	1					2
Position classifiers				2					2
Auditors			3	1					4
Tax accounting clerks			1	1			4		6
Returns examiners			1						1
Clerks		1	2	8			7		18

¹ Collectors were separated upon the reorganization of the Internal Revenue Service.

Number of employees of the Internal Revenue Service separated for cause, or who retired or resigned as a result of, or during the course of, investigations for alleged wrongful conduct, for fiscal years 1951-52 and 1953—Continued

FISCAL YEAR 1953—continued

Classes of employees	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	I	Total
Clerk-typists					3		1	2	6
Bookkeeping machine operators			2	4			1	1	8
Messengers				1					1
Laborers							1		1
Total	16	6	27	41	12	8	39	3	152

Code

Cause of separation

- A—Acceptance of gratuities, bribes, etc.
- B—Embezzlement involving U. S. Government fund or property.
- C—Failure of employee to pay proper tax.
- D—Falsification or distortion of Government reports, records, etc.
- E—Unauthorized outside activity.
- F—Failure to properly discharge duties.
- G—Personal misconduct unrelated to tax cases.
- H—Refusal to cooperate in an official investigation.
- I—Divulgence of confidential information.
- J—Failure to file financial statements.

Criminal action, Jan. 1, 1951, through Nov. 17, 1953

CHART No. 2

Charger	Indictment		Convictions	
	Em- ployees and former em- ployees	Out- siders ¹	Em- ployees and former em- ployees	Out- siders ¹
A. Embezzlement	24	2	21	1
B. Defrauding Gov- ernment	1	0	1	0
C. Bribe	19	13	9	5
D. Collusion	3	40	0	13
E. Conspiracy	23	46	14	18
F. Interfering with Government official	0	2	0	2
G. Extortion	7	1	3	0
H. Preparation of tax returns for com- pensation	1	0	0	0
I. Falsifying records and destroying records	8	2	6	1
K. False statements under oath	9	0	2	0
L. Perjury	3	1	1	0
M. Assault	0	1	0	1
N. Wrongfully con- verting money to own use	4	0		0
O. Evasion of tax	2	0	1	0
P. Failure to make timely remittance of tax collected	1	0		0
Q. Impersonating Government official	0	1	0	0
Total	105	109	60	41

¹ Persons never employed in the Internal Revenue Service who were involved with employees or former employees.

WHAT IS BEHIND THE POSSIBLE TRANSFER FROM PHILADELPHIA TO KANSAS CITY OF WESTINGHOUSE JET ENGINE PLANT?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, if I may obtain permission of the Senate to do so, I wish to make a brief statement regarding a serious defense plant problem in Pennsylvania. I wish this statement to appear in the RECORD today because of an event which will occur next week in relation to the subject matter I wish to discuss.

So I now ask unanimous consent to proceed for not more than 2 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Oregon may proceed.

Mr. MORSE. The statement is on the subject What Is Behind the Possible Westinghouse Jet Engine Transfer From Philadelphia to Kansas City?

Mr. President, in early November the Westinghouse Corp. announced that it was considering transferring its jet engine and gas turbine operations from Philadelphia to Kansas City. No final determination has been disclosed.

The Federal Government has a vital interest in this matter as the United States owns the power tools in the jet plant. The reported cost of the transfer to the Government is \$25 million.

That is a lot of money. This expensive move is all the more interesting in the light of the strong possibility that the administration will recommend a tight budget for the armed services. The transfer hardly seems consistent with the announced economy program.

Some 2,600 workers—many of them highly skilled—are employed in the jet plant. The plant is the principal industry in small communities lying outside Philadelphia. It will obviously not be possible for all of these employees—or even a majority of them—to move to Kansas City which has been certified as a labor-shortage area. The Philadelphia area, in contrast, has a labor surplus.

Production from the transferred facilities will be disrupted while the necessary machinery is in transit and until it can be reinstalled. Further disruption can be expected until a full complement of skilled employees is recruited and some of them trained.

The Westinghouse plant, including the jet department, is presently organized by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (Independent), which was expelled from the CIO several years ago on the grounds that it was a Communist-dominated organization.

Perhaps the transfer is dictated by security considerations stemming from the suspect nature of the expelled union.

Next week the National Labor Relations Board will conduct a representation election at the Westinghouse plant. Three unions will be on the ballot: the UE and two devotedly anti-Communist unions—the IUE-CIO and the IAM.

I hope that the Defense Department will clarify this matter as the result of congressional inquiries and conferences with Mayor Clark and others.

The American people and the Congress have a right to know why a \$25 million move to a critical employment area is under consideration.

COMMENDATION OF SENATOR MORSE—EDITORIAL FROM THE DALLAS OPTIMIST

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask to have printed as a part of my remarks, in the body of the RECORD, a guest editorial from a newspaper in my State, written by five Republicans. Some of the Republicans who wrote the editorial have

been critical of me in the past for following my independent course of political action. Yet they wrote the editorial, which appeared in the Dallas Optimist on November 19, 1953, in which they expressed their reasons for supporting me at the present time.

I wish to say with some pride, Mr. President, that in the speaking tour I recently completed in my State I was delighted to find hundreds of Republicans in my State coming to me and assuring me of their continued support in the political battles of the future in my State.

So, Mr. President, I submit this editorial with a considerable amount of pleasure, because I am so accustomed to reading editorials that represent the dipping of the editorial pen into my blood. It is enjoyable for me to offer some editorial comments showing my friends in the Senate that the Republican leaders were quite mistaken when they conducted a political funeral about a year ago over what they assumed were my political remains. They are now discovering that there was not a corpse in that political coffin. The editorial makes clear that the Independent Party is far from dead. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be published in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WHO DESERTED WHOM?

He was right.

He was right all the time, and his critics were wrong.

Few there were who realized this a year ago, when he stood almost alone, reviled and ridiculed by the victors, unwilling to share in the friendly company of the vanquished.

Even worse times were to come—days of humiliation; nights of black defeat. Malignant gossip.

But, after all, these were not calamities entirely strange and unexpected. He had fought before for his political life. And this time had he not known he was one man trying futilely to hold back an avalanche? He had told friends weeks before the election the impending Republican sweep was irresistible. Yet he had spurned the easy path of expediency. He refused to compromise. He had come out for Stevenson, even when he knew Eisenhower could not be beaten.

There have been other such men in history. Lonely men.

Intelligence is always lonely.

It is as great a handicap to a man to be intelligent as it is to a woman to be beautiful.

People admire intelligence; they admire beauty. They also resent them. Politicians cannot understand and always resent a man with the qualities they usually lack—intelligence and courage.

Yes; we are talking about WAYNE MORSE.

And who are we?

Democrats? No. Independents? No.

Each of the five principal collaborators of this editorial is a registered Republican.

We don't have much to say about party policy; we are not heavy contributors to campaign funds—we can't afford very much—we don't even own any tidelands.

But we feel somehow, instinctively, that we speak for the rank and file of the Republican Party. Perhaps we could call ourselves Liberal Republicans.

And we like WAYNE MORSE.

For we think that is exactly what he is and what consistently he has been—a Liberal Republican.

We think that is why the Republicans of Oregon twice have nominated him, and why the people of Oregon have twice elected him.

And they will continue to elect him—the people, we mean, not the professional Republicans. For we feel that the majority of the voters, who after all are small people like us, want liberal republicanism.

Wasn't that what they voted for in 1952? At least, that is what they thought they were voting for.

A change, a change to some of the liberal principles MORSE stood for, and which they thought Eisenhower stood for.

And what did they get?

A sellout. A sellout which had its beginnings even before the convention.

The party which had represented itself as favoring a degree of realistic liberalism deserted that principle. In doing so, it deserted its most ardent spokesman, WAYNE MORSE.

The party had deserted him even before the convention. Some of our Oregon delegation, in the face of explicit instructions from our own Republican voters, obviously favored Senator Taft, an invited guest at the delegation's first Oregon breakfast. They managed to relegate Senator Morse to an ineffectual role. A cartoon in a Chicago newspaper showed MORSE sitting quietly reading his newspaper, while lesser men huddled in the aisles in strategy meetings.

Our delegation shoved competence under the table, and chose as its chief strategist in matters of party principles, a man completely undistinguished; under the circumstances, a man altogether ridiculous.

But MORSE proved himself bigger than most men. He suspended judgment. He waited. Weeks went by. And then, when the evidence, to him, was unmistakable as to which side had achieved party control—he spoke.

He spoke as he always speaks, with the fire which illuminates; the logic which is unforgivable.

Who deserted whom?

The answer is obvious. Let's take a look at what became of the campaign issues.

The Republicans had complained of Democratic special privilege. What have we now? Republican special privilege.

They promised a balanced budget. Unless they have found \$30 billion by the time we go to press, they're still in the red.

Where are the promised Taft-Hartley amendments? Where are the snows of yesterday?

They were going to lower the cost of living. So far they have succeeded in raising that and at the same time lowering farm prices.

Can we blame this, too, on Harry Dexter White?

It is high time the Republican Party stopped playing to the grandstand. Instead, they might well spend their time going to work on some of the important problems which confront us.

They could learn a great deal from WAYNE MORSE.

Will they?

SENATOR DOUGLAS, OF ILLINOIS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I wish to bring to the attention of the Senate an editorial which appeared in the New York Times of November 19, 1953, paying tribute to our colleague and friend, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS]. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the body of the RECORD. I endorse its sentiments wholeheartedly, and I rejoice at the news

that Senator DOUGLAS has announced his availability to return to the Senate for a second term. I am confident that the people of Illinois will reelect him next November. I consider him to be one of the great men of America and one of the greatest Members ever to sit in this body.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DOUGLAS, OF ILLINOIS

PAUL H. DOUGLAS is such an unusual kind of Senator that the announcement of his candidacy for a second term is worth unusual notice. He is among the most independent, courageous, and thoughtful men in Congress. While this newspaper has certainly not always agreed with him in the past, and probably will not always agree with him in the future, we respect him as one of the country's outstanding legislators. The voters of Illinois are fortunate that he is willing to endure the slings and arrows of what promises to be a rough political campaign in order to continue to serve the people of all the United States for another 6 years.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE ANTITRUST LAWS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, throughout our country in recent days a great deal of concern has been expressed about the enforcement of the antitrust laws. Sometime ago my attention was called to the fact that the National Association of Retail Grocers, the National Congress of Petroleum Retailers, the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, the National Candy Wholesalers Association, the National Association of Retail Druggists, the National Association of Independent Tire Dealers, the National Food Brokers Association, and the United States Wholesale Grocers Association addressed a letter to the Attorney General of the United States, and also made available a statement, on antitrust policy and antitrust laws. I believe that this letter and the policy statement bear very careful examination by the Members of the Senate, and particularly by the appropriate Senate committee, which, I believe, is the Committee on the Judiciary.

In the country there is deep concern that we may be confronting a period when there will be a weakening of the protections to free enterprise and competitive enterprise which are provided by the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act, the Robinson-Patman Act, and by the enforcement procedures and regulations of the Federal Trade Commission and the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice. I wish to join with the associations I have mentioned in their worthy endeavor—to protect the full meaning and application of the antitrust laws of the Nation. I now serve warning that any effort administratively or legislatively to weaken those laws and their enforcement will meet with full-fledged opposition from the junior Senator from Minnesota. I believe it is time that we not only talk about free enterprise and competitive enterprise but that we give to the agencies of the Government which are entrusted with the protection of the free economy of the Nation the tools, appropriations, and whatever else may be necessary to assure effective enforcement

of the antitrust laws and effective protection under them.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letter to which I have referred and the statement on our national antitrust policy and laws, as prepared for submission to the Attorney General's National Committee To Study the Antitrust Laws, be incorporated at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter and statement were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
RETAIL GROCERS,

Chicago, Ill., December 16, 1953.

The Honorable ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The organizations subscribing to this letter have submitted a written statement of their views to your committee now undertaking the study of our antitrust laws. A copy of that document is enclosed herewith.

We understand that this committee, as a part of its duties, will give particular attention to the Robinson-Patman Act and therefore will be concerned with issues that have been pending in Congress for the last several years involving changes in the act.

Desperate efforts have been made during the past several years to enact legislation that would legalize discriminations if they are made in good faith to meet competition even though such discriminations destroyed the competitive position of the multitude of competitors who were not recipients of the discriminations. This, of course, is a far-reaching question for Congress to decide.

Every provision of the Robinson-Patman Act of 1936 grew out of the tragedy and distress among multitudes of independents in every corner of the land. Every provision had for its purpose the stopping of notorious discriminatory practices in trade. It won the unanimous approval of the Senate and the almost unanimous approval of the House and has come to be regarded as the Magna Carta of independent enterprise in America.

Several individuals, including some members of your committee, have long advocated amendments which would seriously weaken this important act. We have heard much from them advocating the right of a businessman to give discriminatory prices when attempting to meet a competitor's price and to do this without fear of any law and without any regard to the fact that it will destroy or injure a multitude of other businessmen. We raise our voices, as have others before us, to save the right of all businessmen, regardless of size, to equality of opportunity.

We respectfully call upon you as the President's and the administration's spokesman and administrator in the field of antitrust laws to give adequate consideration to the impending threat against the vast majority of businesses in our land. Independent businesses, and particularly small businessmen, are seriously threatened by efforts to weaken or repeal the Robinson-Patman Act. It would be tragic, indeed, if your Antitrust Committee should fail to give heed to the disaster which would befall competitive enterprise if this essential law is weakened or impaired in any way.

Your great office can be instrumental in preventing this from taking place. It is already known to us that the Standard Oil decision is being taken advantage of, and a veritable saturnalia of unfair price discrimination is in the making, equaling, if not exceeding, the disastrous practices of pre-1936. If independent business is to be saved, affirmative legislation is needed effectively to carry out the original intent of the Congress. We urge you to recognize the

danger to the Robinson-Patman Act and to exert your greatest efforts to preserve and strengthen its effectiveness.

The members of the organizations who have subscribed their names to this letter and to this appeal are engaged in business in every city, in every town, in every community in the United States. They ask with one voice that you save equality of opportunity in America.

Respectfully submitted,

MARIE KIEFER,

National Association of Retail Grocers.

JOHN W. NERLINGE, JR.,

National Congress of Petroleum
Retailers, Inc.

C. W. KITCHEN,

United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable
Association.

C. M. McMILLAN,

National Candy Wholesalers
Association, Inc.

GEORGE H. FRATES,

National Association of Retail
Druggists.

W. W. MARSH,

National Association of Independent
Tire Dealers, Inc.

WATSON ROGERS,

National Food Brokers Association.

HAROLD O. SMITH, JR.,

United States Wholesale Grocers
Association, Inc.

STATEMENT ON OUR NATIONAL ANTITRUST POLICY AND LAWS

(Submitted by National Association of Retail Grocers; National Association of Retail Druggists; National Congress of Petroleum Retailers, Inc.; National Association of Independent Tire Dealers, Inc.; United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association; National Food Brokers Association; National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc.; U. S. Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc.; December 1953)

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE ANTITRUST LAWS,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: The organizations subscribing hereto submit for consideration of the Committee the following statement outlining their views, in general terms, with respect to the national antitrust policy and laws, in the area of price and service discriminations, as suggested by the Attorney General.

The groups joining in this statement are particularly concerned over the attacks being made upon the policy and provisions of the Robinson-Patman Anti-Price Discrimination Act and, therefore, deem it necessary to state, as they see it, the need for maintaining and preserving this basic law in a strong and healthy condition.

I. THE NATIONAL ANTITRUST POLICY AND LAWS IN GENERAL

Constitutional freedom, equality of opportunity of the people to engage in trade or business, is the essential concern of the national antitrust policy.

Equality of opportunity is the goal we seek to attain as a free society, whether it be in the economic, social, or political field. As a concept it gives reality to the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, under which we as a nation have progressed and advanced. Our Declaration of Independence asserts that "all men are created equal." This precious heritage of all freemen depends for its continued existence on keeping open, for all people, the door of opportunity.

If we kill or damage this basic concept in trade and commerce, our freedoms and democracy itself cannot long survive. At this hour, there are many advocates pleading for a weakening of the antitrust laws to enable a relatively few unthinking, big, and powerful units in our industry to practice dis-

crimination without fear of restraint and without regard to how much it destroys or damages the equality of others to compete.

On the other hand we who subscribe to this presentation raise our voices in behalf of the people in every city, town, and township of the land who would be the victims of legalized unfair discrimination and whose right to equality of opportunity would thus be impaired or even destroyed.

In *Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co. v. United States* (226 U. S. 20, 49 (1912)), Mr. Justice McKenna stated in the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court:

"The Sherman law is a limitation of rights, rights which may be pushed to evil consequences and therefore restrained."

And, in *Ramsay Co. v. Bill Posters Association* (280 U. S. 501, 512 (1923)), Mr. Justice Reynolds stated for a unanimous Court:

"The fundamental purpose of the Sherman Act was to secure equality of opportunity and to protect the public against evils commonly incident to destruction of competition through monopolies and combinations in restraint of trade."

That this policy, common to our antitrust laws, was specifically affirmed by Congress in acting on the Patman bill is conclusively shown by the House Report (No. 2287, 74th Cong. 2d sess., 3) stating as follows:

"The purpose of this proposed legislation is to restore, as far as possible, equality of opportunity in business by strengthening antitrust laws and by protecting trade and commerce against unfair trade practices and unlawful price discrimination."

"Your committee is of the opinion that the evidence is overwhelming that price discrimination practices exist to such an extent that the survival of independent merchants, manufacturers, and other businessmen is seriously imperiled and that remedial legislation is necessary."

Probably the most eloquent description of both the philosophy and need behind the Robinson-Patman Act was given on the floor of the House when Hatton W. Summers, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee stated in support of the measure—

"We cannot preserve a democracy in government unless we preserve a democracy in opportunity."

There can be little wonder that the measure was approved in the Senate by a unanimous vote, passed the House with only 16 dissenting, and that the conference report which embodied the act was agreed to in both Houses without objection.

Today, as then, the act is supported by leaders of the Nation.

On October 16, 1952, Presidential Candidate Eisenhower stated his beliefs in a letter to small-business representatives quoted in part as follows:

"I am opposed to all unnecessary Government restriction and regulation of private enterprise. I favor with equal vigor the maintenance and effective enforcement of the necessary basic safeguards to free American enterprise. These are provided in our antitrust laws and in those laws supporting fair competitive pricing practices. I shall oppose any legislation which will weaken them."

"American business cannot prosper and contribute in growing measure to our national well-being unless the opportunity to engage in business and to provide consumers with new and better products and services is vigilantly preserved."

"Our laws against unfair and destructive pricing practices as well as other practices leading to monopoly must be fearlessly, impartially and energetically maintained and enforced."

"I am for such necessary rules of fair play because they preserve and strengthen free and fair competition, as opposed to monopolies which mean the end of competition."

With equal vigor, Presidential Candidate Stevenson, in a letter dated October 10, 1952, gave his endorsement to a strong Robinson-Patman Act in the following words:

"The citizens of America must be protected by a continuation of the free competitive system which has helped make our Nation strong. In this connection, free does not include the right of some businesses to do whatever they please where the effect is to destroy others. It does include the right of all business to have equal opportunity to compete without fear of hindrance or hurt from monopoly forces."

No partisan issue was involved here.

These were not mere campaign promises given lightly in the heat of battle to be forgotten in the full glory of victory.

President Eisenhower lost little time after he assumed high office to dedicate his leadership to equality of opportunity for all.

Thus, in his address on the state of the Union, before the joint session of the House and Senate on February 2, 1953, he stated, in part:

"The grand labors of this leadership will involve:

"Dedication to the well-being of all our citizens and to the attainment of equality of opportunity for all, so that our Nation will ever act with the strength of unity in every task to which it is called."

Enjoyment of the right to equality of opportunity to compete in trade or business is protected by the antitrust laws. Although we are concerned with the Sherman Act of 1890, which generally prohibits contracts, combinations in the form of trusts or otherwise, and monopolies of trade or commerce, and also with the Clayton Act of 1914 which, "to strike the weed in the seed," supplemented the Sherman Act by specifically prohibiting abusive price discriminations, among other incipient restraints of trade and tendencies to monopoly, the particular concern of the undersigned is the Robinson-Patman Act of 1936, which amended and strengthened the Clayton Act specific prohibition of such price discriminations. It is true, however, that the basic purpose of all antitrust laws is further to secure Americans in their right to equality of opportunity to compete in said commerce by protecting them from coercive and subversive influences impeding full and free exercise of that right.

II. THE ROBINSON-PATMAN ACT IN PARTICULAR

The several provisions of the Robinson-Patman Act are indispensable to the protection of the opportunity of business rivals to obtain commodities of like grade and quality, on equal terms. They deter continual and persistent price discrimination practices which unfairly favor one rival over the others. In particular, they aim to prevent a big nationwide operator which is so disposed to use its sheer economic and financial size and power to crush its local competitors by continually getting its supplies on discriminatory terms, and at the ultimate expense of farmers, labor, and the consumer.

That farmers, labor, and the consumer have a big stake in the Robinson-Patman Act was shown by what happened in the period 1920-29 when abusive price discriminations were widespread throughout the land. It was during this period that the prices paid to farmers declined considerably. As the pressures for discriminatory allowances were exerted more and more irresistibly by the largest corporate distributors on the processor, the processor necessarily had to make it up somewhere, and very often he was compelled, against his better judgment, to press for lower and lower prices paid to the farmer and for lower and lower wages paid to labor. And, as a result, the proceeds of the discrimination were pocketed by recipients thereof and that far from benefiting

the consumer, the consumer as well as farmers and labor paid the bill.

No one of the independents—large or small—no tire dealer, no grocer, no druggist, no gasoline dealer, or other such businessman can hope to succeed in his contest with a competitor which continuously gets the goods it sells at a substantially lower price not economically justifiable. What chance, what opportunity has he successfully to compete with a competitor which continually and unfairly buys the same goods as he, but 5 percent, 10 percent, 20 percent, etc., cheaper? What chance has a man of equal physical ability to win a 100-yard race against a man who always has a 15-yard handicap at the start, or to win a prize fight with an opponent who has horseshoes concealed in his gloves?

By prohibiting unfair price advantages, the Robinson-Patman Act of 1936, in our opinion, is the Magna Carta of free, independent business enterprise in America.

III. THE ATTACK UPON THE ROBINSON-PATMAN ACT

The attack on the Robinson-Patman Act aims to persuade Congress to open for sellers and buyers a large area of freedom to practice price discriminations. This aim is clothed in the beguiling proposition that sellers should be allowed to grant price discriminations where necessary "in good faith" to meet competition.

It is said that the Robinson-Patman Act makes competition soft because it provides a crutch for the inefficient.

The terms "soft" competition and "hard" competition are frequently used by those contending that there is a basic conflict between the Sherman Act and the Robinson-Patman Act. Actually, these terms have little meaning and serve only to confuse the real issues.

If by soft competition is meant competition which is restrained by governmental action, then the Sherman Act, by prohibiting predatory competitive practices that give rise to restraints of trade, does itself promote soft competition. The Sherman Act, like the Robinson-Patman Act, imposes certain limitations which restrain competition, but this is done because without such necessary restraints the consequence would be the eventual destruction of free competition through the formation of monopolies and combinations.

The Robinson-Patman Act supplements the purpose of the Sherman Act by strengthening competition by depriving the small fringe of unscrupulous firms of the advantages of special deals, secret rebates, and other unjustified allowances.

The whole purpose of the act is to protect competition so that price discriminations will not create a small permanent class of buyers who by abusing their power contrive to gain an unnatural and overpowering advantage over their less-favored competitors.

To permit this would certainly mean that those buyers starting the competitive contest with the leverage of unfair advantage would have an easy time of it.

The charge that the act is not in the public interest because it protects the inefficient has no foundation in fact.

This indictment cannot stand. It presupposes that those who are the recipients of systematic price discriminations are the efficient and that those who are the victims of this practice are the inefficient. Such a proposition falls of its own weight.

The extent of buying power and availability of large financial resources are not an accurate criteria of efficiency, but they are the standard by which price discriminations are secured and measured. The fountainhead of efficiency is competition based on equality of opportunity. The act is designed to preserve this necessary prerequisite to the competitive system.

As further aid to their efforts to get Congress to amend the Robinson-Patman Act to give them greater latitude to grant discriminations "to meet" their competition, the opponents of the act seek radical changes in national antitrust policy. It is proposed to restate national antitrust policy in terms of allegedly "new" concepts of competition academically christened "effective competition" or "workable competition." In support of this proposal, it is argued that the Robinson-Patman Act is basically inconsistent with the main line of the antitrust laws—that it protects competitors whereas the Sherman Act protects competition. It is further argued that the Robinson-Patman Act, or at the very least its per se prohibitions, should be repealed and that price discriminations should be governed by a rule of reason including a right of sellers to grant price discriminations continuously and persistently to meet their competition. The dangers and disadvantages of such a proposition are clearly shown in the paragraphs that follow.

IV. OUR POSITION REGARDING PROPOSAL TO CONFER RIGHTS TO PRACTICE ABUSIVE PRICE DISCRIMINATIONS WITHOUT REGARD TO INJURIES CAUSED BY THEM

Prior to enactment of the Robinson-Patman Act in 1936, the original Clayton Act of 1914—good-faith-meeting-of-competition proviso, insofar as it was interpreted and applied as an absolute defense, had the practical effect of nullifying the prohibition against price discriminations.

In the decade following World War I, Congress became acutely aware of the problem of price discriminations, particularly the mounting destruction of small businesses in the retail trade, with coercive buyers eliminating their independent rivals by the thousands. In 1928, Congress directed the Federal Trade Commission by Senate Resolution 224 (70th Cong., 1st sess.) to undertake a comprehensive study of coercive buying and to report the practices and its recommendation for additional legislation. Over a period of 6 years the Commission submitted to Congress more than 30 factual reports pursuant to this resolution and a final report on this investigation on September 13, 1934 (S. Doc. 4, 74th Cong., 1st sess.). Based on that investigation, the Commission was of the opinion that it had been the persistent policy of coercive buyers to seek out and demand special and unwarranted price concessions on the goods that they bought and that the suppliers who granted such price discriminations to these buyers had done so, by and large, in good faith to meet competition. As a solution to the problem, the Commission recommended that the good-faith defense be eliminated altogether.

In enacting the Robinson-Patman Act amendment to the Clayton Act, however, Congress retained the good faith defense but left it to the Commission to determine as a matter of fact in each case whether the competition to be met was such as to justify the discrimination given. That this was the intent of Congress in the Robinson-Patman Act is made perfectly clear by the statement of the chairman of the House managers of the conference report on the Robinson-Patman bill, explaining the section 2 (b) good faith proviso (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 80, pt. 9, p. 9418):

"It is to be noted, however, that this does not set up the meeting of competition as an absolute bar. It merely permits it to be shown in evidence. This provision is entirely procedural. It does not determine substantive rights, liabilities, and duties. It leaves it a question of fact to be determined in each case, whether the competition to be met was such as to justify the discrimination given. * * *

"This procedural provision cannot be construed as a carte blanche exemption to violate the bill so long as a competitor can be shown to have violated it first, nor so long as

that competition cannot be met without the use of oppressive discriminations in violation of the obvious intent of the bill.

"If this proviso were construed to permit the showing of a competing offer as an absolute bar to liability for discrimination, then it would nullify the act entirely at the very inception of its enforcement, for in nearly every case mass buyers received similar discriminations from competing sellers of the same product."

On January 8, 1951, however, the Supreme Court in a 5-3 decision ruled that the good faith meeting of competition is an absolute defense to a charge of violation of the prohibition against price discrimination (*Standard Oil Co. v. Federal Trade Commission* (340 U. S. 231)). In this case, the majority was of the opinion that the defense must be taken as absolute in the absence of more explicit requirements and more specific standards of comparison for fairly balancing injuries to competition against a justification for meeting competition.

Bills were introduced in the 1st session of the 83d Congress to amend the Robinson-Patman Act, to make good faith meeting of competition an absolute defense to any charges of violation of the provisions of the Robinson-Patman Act.

In our opinion the majority opinion in the *Standard of Indiana* case, evidenced a new-found weakness in the Robinson-Patman Act. Moreover, in our opinion, the aforementioned bills would cement this weakness into the statute with the result of destroying one of the major basic safeguards to free American enterprise.

We oppose and we believe the American people are opposed to any such radical change in the national antitrust policy and law.

It is already known to us that the Standard Oil decision is being taken advantage of, and a veritable saturnalia of unfair price discrimination is in the making, equaling, if not exceeding, the disastrous practice of pre-1936. If independent business is to be saved, affirmative legislation is needed effectively to carry out the original intent of the Congress.

We strongly recommend preservation of the existing antitrust policy and the elimination of the aforementioned new-found weakness in the Robinson-Patman Act by positive legislative enactment preserving commerce from substantial suppression of competition.

We repeat, the antitrust laws concern the constitutional freedom of all Americans to engage in trade or business; equality of opportunity gives reality to that freedom. The Robinson-Patman Act was enacted to restore, so far as possible, equality of opportunity in business. The Robinson-Patman Act should be strengthened and not weakened.

V. OTHER ATTACKS ON THE ROBINSON-PATMAN ACT

The price and service discriminations specifically prohibited as unfair trade practices in section 2 (c), (d), and (e) of the Robinson-Patman Act, are under attack as being "per se rules" to outlaw "accepted business practices not demonstrably resulting in harmful effects," and it is proposed that these discriminations be permitted wherever they may be held as being "reasonable." The aim of these attacks is clear, namely, to insure that there be at least one good loophole through which all discriminations may legally pass regardless of the disastrous effect upon competition—upon equality of opportunity to compete.

Per se prohibitions are not new in our jurisprudence. Murder, rape, robbery, mayhem, arson, etc., have always been specifically prohibited because it was in the interest of society to do so.

The history of antitrust legislation shows that Congress and the people have been trying assiduously to find those trade practices which were per se inimical to our free, com-

petitive society. In 1887, Congress was goaded by popular demand to declare discriminatory freight rates per se an evil in competition, and Congress prohibited those discriminations absolutely. The history of the Clayton Act legislation shows Congress tried desperately then to pick out and define those practices which were per se evil. Because of the haste with which the Clayton Act was passed—with the upheaval of the First World War taking place—the effort was abandoned. But Congress and the people continued to believe that per se evil trade practices had to be spelled out. There is no doubt Congress and the people thought in 1936 that payment of brokerage to buyers was a subterfuge, a price discrimination, evil per se. The same thing was true of discriminatory advertising allowances and discriminatory allowances for services. So Congress spelled out in section 2 (c), 2 (d), and 2 (e) evil practices which all reasonable men agreed should be prohibited.

Businessmen want definiteness in law so that they know what they can do and what they cannot do. Has there been any change in our standards of morality since 1936 or in what is right and wrong? We think not. Those who would eliminate or emasculate these provisions must face the responsibility of advocating a return to indefiniteness in the law, chaos in voluntary compliance by businessmen and very likely collapse of administration and enforcement by government.

The question resolves itself whether reasonable citizens, big and little, in trade and commerce, really want definite, specific, fair rules of the game. It is quite clear if we did not have fair rules in sports, such as football, the game would become a savage struggle on the gridiron. It is equally clear that if we do not have fair rules in trade and commerce, competition is by nature such that no little man, however industrious and efficient, could stay in business, and only the most powerful would survive.

There are those who criticize the Robinson-Patman Act by saying it is indefinite and that even lawyers do not know what it means. We say that the public, and particularly businessmen, know the evil practices which were sought to be prohibited by the act; and the courts have shown that they know the spirit and intent of the letter of the act. To illustrate, section 2 (c) has been litigated to the end and there can be no reasonable doubt in any lawyer's or layman's mind what it means; the courts have unanimously caught its spirit, approved its intent, and have answered all questions as to meaning and constitutionality again and again in their opinions.

In short, the Robinson-Patman Act furthers and fosters genuine competition in trade and business, not by restraining competition, not by protecting competitors instead of competition, but by restraining the exercise of the right to compete, by prohibiting persons from persistently, continuously and systematically engaging in coercive and subversive buying practices which lessen competition, tend to monopoly, and ultimately destroy competition altogether.

VI. ENFORCEMENT

With respect to improved enforcement, we urge the adoption of the recommendation which the Federal Trade Commission has repeatedly made to Congress, namely, that orders under the Clayton Act, as amended, shall become final 60 days after service on the respondent unless court review is sought within that time. In case of review, the order should become final on its affirmation by the circuit court or the Supreme Court.

With respect to enforcement generally, however, it is also very important that Government agencies shall have the heart and will to enforce the law in the public interest, without fear or favor.

VII. CONCLUSION

The facts of the legislative history of the Robinson-Patman Act of 1936, its administration and enforcement, prove beyond any reasonable doubt that all of the provisions of that act are a consistent, integral part of, and have marked the greatest advance in the effectuation of the national antitrust policy and in the realization by the American people of their constitutional freedom to engage in trade or business.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I wonder if the distinguished majority leader would state for the RECORD, and for the benefit of Senators, when he proposes there shall be a call of the calendar.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Under my proposal of this morning we are now transacting the business of a morning hour. My thought was that when we have concluded the introduction of bills and joint resolutions, and the submission of material for the RECORD, the Senate would then adjourn until Monday; that on Monday there would be a call of the calendar, with the usual provision that there shall be considered only measures to which there is no objection, and that following the calendar call the Senate would proceed to the consideration of some of the bills I mentioned yesterday.

The first bill I shall propose to have taken up, and to have made the pending business when the Senate concludes its session this evening, will be Calendar No. 731, Senate bill 987, to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the tercentennial celebration of the founding of the city of Northampton, Mass.

Immediately following that I shall propose that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 730, House bill 1917, to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate the sesquicentennial of the Louisiana Purchase.

When those two bills are out of the way, the procedure will depend somewhat on whether the bill which has been mentioned by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, is ready so that discussion of it may be started. If not, I shall make an announcement on Monday, before the calendar call, as to what measures it is proposed to take up for the remainder of the week.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I thank the distinguished majority leader.

COINAGE OF 50-CENT PIECES IN COMMEMORATION OF FOUNDING OF CITY OF NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, pursuant to prior notice to the Senate, and after consultation with the minority leader, I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 987, Calendar No. 731. It is the intention to make this bill the unfinished business of the Senate. It is not our intention to proceed with its consideration today, but merely to make it the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 987) to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the tercentennial celebration of the founding of the city of Northampton, Mass.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND].

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency, with amendments, on page 2, line 1, after the word "coinage", to insert a colon and "Provided, That the initial number of such pieces coined shall not be less than one hundred thousand"; and in line 8, after the word "coins", to strike out "Not less than five thousand such coins shall be issued at any one time, and no such coins shall be issued after", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That in commemoration of the tercentennial celebration of the founding of the city of Northampton, Mass., to be held in June 1954, there shall be coined not to exceed 1 million silver 50-cent pieces of standard size, weight, and composition, and of a special appropriate design to be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; but the United States shall not be subject to the expense of making the necessary dies and other preparations for such coinage: Provided, That the initial number of such pieces coined shall not be less than 100,000.

SEC. 2. The coins herein authorized shall bear the date 1953, shall be legal tender to the amount of their face value, and shall be issued only upon the request of the city of Northampton, Mass., or its duly authorized agent, upon the payment by it of the par value of such coins. Such coins may be disposed of at par or at a premium, and the net proceeds from the disposition of such coins shall be used for such purposes related to the observance of such tercentennial celebration as the city of Northampton, Mass., shall direct.

SEC. 3. All laws now in force relating to the subsidiary silver coins of the United States and the coining or striking of the same, regulating and guarding the processes of coinage, providing for the purchase of material, and for the transportation, distribution, and redemption of coins, for the prevention of debasement or counterfeiting, for the security of the coins, or for any other purpose, whether such laws are penal or otherwise, shall so far as applicable apply to the coinage herein authorized.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, in connection with the bill now before the Senate, I wish to submit an amendment and have it printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received and printed, and will lie on the table.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, it might be well to have the amendment printed in the body of the RECORD at this point.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The amendment is merely to change "1953" to "1954."

RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, if there is no further business to be transacted, I move that the Senate stand in

recess until Monday next at 12 o'clock meridian.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished majority leader a question. Are we to act upon the coinage bill at this time, or is the bill to go over until Monday?

Mr. KNOWLAND. It will go over until Monday. As I previously announced, immediately following the disposition of the pending bill it is my purpose to move the consideration of Calendar No. 730, House bill 1917, and Calendar No. 719, Senate bill 2474, dealing with somewhat similar subjects. The order of procedure will depend somewhat upon whether or not the agricultural bill mentioned by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] is ready, and whether, in the meantime, we may wish to dispose of some other bills.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from California.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 24 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, January 11, 1954, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate January 7, 1954:

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Albert Cummins Beeson, of California, to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board for the remainder of the term expiring December 16, 1954, vice Paul L. Styles, resigned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1954

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Most merciful and gracious God, our Father, may we daily be more mindful of our filial relationship to Thee and more eager to cultivate a fraternal feeling toward all the members of the human family.

We pray that we may be numbered among those who are living and laboring together in the spirit of concord and cooperation, of sympathy and understanding, of amity and peace.

Grant that as the President and the Congress face the great responsibility of formulating and adopting plans and policies for the welfare of our beloved country and the whole world they may have the infallible guidance of Thy divine spirit.

In all our deliberations and decisions may we be conservative without being reactionary, liberal without being radical, and conciliatory without being guilty of the sacrilege of surrendering our devotion to lofty ideals and principles.

May we be resolute and courageous in our determination to safeguard our heritage of freedom and the liberties which we cherish. Show us how we may undergird and strengthen the foundations of our Republic and champion every noble effort that is being made to bring peace and good will among men.

Hear us in the name of our blessed Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title (H. Con. Res. 184):

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday, January 7, 1954, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The message also announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution (S. Res. 170):

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the death of Hon. Fred M. Vinson, late the Chief Justice of the United States.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and to the Supreme Court and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 4 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 12 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m.

JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE HELD PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 184 TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER of the House presided. The Doorkeeper announced the Vice President and the Members of the United States Senate who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. On the part of the House the Chair appoints as members of the committee to escort the President of the United States into the Chamber, the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. HAL-LECK; the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. ARENDT; and the gentleman from Texas, Mr. RAYBURN.

The VICE PRESIDENT. On the part of the Senate, the Chair appoints as members of the committee of escort, the Senator from California, Mr. KNOWLAND; the Senator from Texas, Mr.

JOHNSON; and the Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. BRIDGES.

The Doorkeeper announced the Ambassadors, Ministers, and Chargés d'Affaires of foreign governments.

The Ambassadors, Ministers, and Chargés d'Affaires of foreign governments entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them.

The Doorkeeper announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 12 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m. the Doorkeeper announced the President of the United States.

The President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and stood at the Clerk's desk. [Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. Members of the Congress, I have the distinguished honor of presenting to you the President of the United States. [Applause, the Members rising.]

THE STATE OF THE UNION—ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 251)

The PRESIDENT. Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the 83d Congress, it is a high honor again to present to the Congress my views on the state of the Union and to recommend measures to advance the security, prosperity, and well-being of the American people.

All branches of this Government—and I venture to say both of our great parties—can support the general objective of the recommendations I make today, for that objective is the building of a stronger America. A nation whose every citizen has good reason for bold hope; where effort is rewarded and prosperity is shared; where freedom expands and peace is secure—that is what I mean by a stronger America. [Applause.]

Toward this objective a real momentum has been developed. We mean to continue that momentum and to increase it. We mean to build a better future for this Nation.

Much for which we may be thankful has happened during the past year.

First of all we are deeply grateful that our sons no longer die on the distant mountains of Korea. [Applause.] Although they are still called from our homes to military service, they are no longer called to the field of battle.

The Nation has just completed the most prosperous year in its history. The damaging effect of inflation on the wages, pensions, salaries, and savings of us all has been brought under control. Taxes have begun to do down. [Applause.] The cost of our Government has been reduced and its work proceeds with some 183,000 fewer employees; [applause] thus the discouraging trend of modern governments toward their own limitless expansion has in our case been reversed. The cost of armaments

becomes less oppressive as we near our defense goals; yet we are militarily stronger every day. During the year, creation of the new Cabinet Department of Health, Education, and Welfare symbolized the Government's permanent concern with the human problems of our citizens.

Segregation in the Armed Forces and other Federal activities is on the way out. We have also made progress toward its abolition in the District of Columbia. These are steps in the continuing effort to eliminate interracial difficulty.

Some developments beyond our shores have been equally encouraging. Communist aggression, halted in Korea, continues to meet in Indochina the vigorous resistance of France under the Associated States, assisted by timely aid from our country. In West Germany, in Iran, and in other areas of the world, heartening political victories have been won by the forces of stability and freedom. Slowly but surely, the free world gathers strength. Meanwhile, from behind the Iron Curtain, there are signs that tyranny is in trouble and reminders that its structure is as brittle as its surface is hard. [Applause.]

There has been in fact a great strategic change in the world during the past year. That precious intangible, the initiative, is becoming ours. Our policy, not limited to mere reaction against crises provoked by others, is free to develop along lines of our choice not only abroad, but also at home. As a major theme for American policy during the coming year, let our joint determination be to hold this new initiative and to use it. [Applause.]

We shall use this initiative to promote three broad purposes: First, to protect the freedom of our people; second, to maintain a strong, growing economy; third, to concern ourselves with the human problems of the individual citizen.

Only by real progress toward attainment of these purposes can we be sure that we are on the forward road to a better and a stronger America. All my recommendations today are in furtherance of these three purposes.

I

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

American freedom is threatened so long as the world Communist conspiracy exists in its present scope, power, and hostility. More closely than ever before, American freedom is interlocked with the freedom of other people. In the unity of the free world lies our best chance to reduce the Communist threat without war. In the task of maintaining this unity and strengthening all its parts, the greatest responsibility falls to those who, like ourselves, retain the most freedom and strength.

We shall, therefore, continue to advance the cause of freedom on foreign fronts.

In the Far East, we retain our vital interest in Korea. We have negotiated with the Republic of Korea a mutual security pact which develops our security system for the Pacific. I shall promptly submit it to the Senate for its consent to ratification. We are prepared to meet any renewal of armed aggression in Korea. We shall maintain indefinitely our

bases in Okinawa. I shall ask the Congress to authorize continued material assistance to hasten the successful conclusion of the struggle in Indochina. This assistance will also bring closer the day when the Associated States may enjoy the independence already assured by France. We shall continue military and economic aid to the Nationalist Government of China. [Applause.]

In south Asia profound changes are taking place in free nations which are demonstrating their ability to progress through democratic methods. They provide an inspiring contrast to the dictatorial methods and backward course of events in Communist China. In these continuing efforts, the free peoples of south Asia can be assured of the support of the United States.

In the Middle East, where tensions and serious problems exist, we will show sympathetic and impartial friendship.

In Western Europe our policy rests firmly on the North Atlantic Treaty. It will remain so based as far ahead as we can see. Within its organization, the building of a united European community, including France and Germany, is vital to a free and self-reliant Europe. [Applause.] This will be promoted by the European Defense Community, which offers assurance of European security. With the coming of unity to Western Europe, the assistance this Nation can render for the security of Europe and for the entire free world will be multiplied in effectiveness.

In the Western Hemisphere we shall continue to develop harmonious and mutually beneficial cooperation with our neighbors. Indeed, solid friendship with all our American neighbors is a cornerstone of our entire policy. [Applause.]

In the world as a whole, the United Nations, admittedly still in a state of evolution, means much to the United States. It has given uniquely valuable services in many places where violence threatened. It is the only real world forum where we have the opportunity for international presentation and rebuttal. It is a place where the nations of the world can, if they have the will, take collective action for peace and justice. It is a place where the guilt can be squarely assigned to those who fail to take all necessary steps to keep the peace. The United Nations deserves our continued firm support. [Applause.]

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND TRADE

In the practical application of our foreign policy, we enter the field of foreign assistance and trade.

Military assistance must be continued. Technical assistance must be maintained. Economic assistance can be reduced. [Applause.] However, our economic programs in Korea and in a few other critical places of the world are especially important, and I shall ask Congress to continue support in these particular spots in the next fiscal year.

The forthcoming budget message will propose maintenance of the Presidential power of transferability of all assistance funds and will ask authority to merge these funds with the regular defense funds. It will also propose that the Secretary of Defense have primary

responsibility for the administration of foreign military assistance in accordance with the policy guidance provided by the Secretary of State.

The fact that we can now reduce our foreign economic assistance in many areas is gratifying evidence that its objectives are being achieved. By continuing to surpass her prewar levels of economic activity, Western Europe gains self-reliance. Thus our relationship enters a new phase which can bring results beneficial to our taxpayers and our allies alike, if still another step is taken.

This step is the creation of a healthier and freer system of trade and payments within the free world—a system in which our allies can earn their own way and our own economy can continue to flourish. The free world can no longer afford the kinds of arbitrary restraints on trade that have continued ever since the war. [Applause.] On this problem I shall submit to the Congress detailed recommendations, after our Joint Commission on Foreign Economic Policy has made its report.

ATOMIC ENERGY PROPOSAL

As we maintain our military strength during the coming year and draw closer the bonds with our allies, we shall be in an improved position to discuss outstanding issues with the Soviet Union. Indeed, we shall be glad to do so whenever there is a reasonable prospect of constructive results. In this spirit the atomic-energy proposals of the United States were recently presented to the United Nations General Assembly. A truly constructive Soviet reaction will make possible a new start toward an era of peace, and away from the fatal road toward atomic war. [Applause.]

DEFENSE

Since our hope is peace, we owe ourselves and the world a candid explanation of the military measures we are taking to make that peace secure.

As we enter this new year, our military power continues to grow. This power is for our own defense and to deter aggression. We shall not be aggressors, but we and our allies have and will maintain a massive capability to strike back. [Applause.]

Here are some of the considerations in our defense planning:

First, while determined to use atomic power to serve the usages of peace, we take into full account our great and growing number of nuclear weapons and the most effective means of using them against an aggressor if they are needed to preserve our freedom. [Applause.] Our defense will be stronger if, under appropriate security safeguards, we share with our allies certain knowledge of the tactical use of our nuclear weapons. I urge the Congress to provide the needed authority.

Second, the usefulness of these new weapons creates new relationships between men and materials. These new relationships permit economies in the use of men as we build forces suited to our situation in the world today. As will be seen from the budget message on January 21, the airpower of our Navy and Air Force is receiving heavy emphasis. [Applause.]

Third, our Armed Forces must regain mobility of action. Our strategic reserves must be centrally placed and readily deployable to meet sudden aggression against ourselves and our allies.

Fourth, our defense must rest on trained manpower and its most economical and mobile use. A professional corps is the heart of any security organization. It is necessarily the teacher and leader of those who serve temporarily in the discharge of the obligation to help defend the Republic. Pay alone will not retain in the career service of our Armed Forces the necessary numbers of long-term and able personnel. I strongly urge, therefore, a more generous use of traditional benefits important to service morale. Among these are more adequate living quarters and family housing units, and medical care for dependents.

Studies of military manpower have just been completed by the National Security Training Commission and a committee appointed by the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization. Evident weaknesses exist in the state of readiness and organization of our reserve forces. Measures to correct these weaknesses will be later submitted to the Congress.

Fifth, the ability to convert swiftly from partial to all-out mobilization is imperative to our security. For the first time, mobilization officials know what the requirements are for 1,000 major items needed for military uses. These data, now being reduced to civilian requirements and our supply potential, will show us the gaps in our mobilization base. Thus we shall have more realistic plant-expansion and stockpiling goals. We shall speed their attainment. [Applause.] This Nation is at last to have an up-to-date mobilization base—the foundation of a sound defense program.

Another part of this foundation is, of course, our continental transport system. Some of our vital heavy materials come increasingly from Canada. Indeed our relations with Canada, happily always close, involve more and more the unbreakable ties of strategic interdependence. [Applause.] Both nations now need the St. Lawrence seaway for security as well as for economic reasons. [Applause.] I urge the Congress promptly to approve our participation in its construction. [Applause.]

Sixth, military and nonmilitary measures for continental defense are being strengthened. In the current fiscal year we are allocating to these purposes an increasing portion of our effort, and in the next fiscal year, we shall spend nearly a billion dollars more for them than in 1953.

An indispensable part of our continental security is our civil-defense effort. This will succeed only as we have the complete cooperation of State governors, city mayors, and voluntary citizen groups. With their help, we can advance a cooperative program which, if an attack should come, would save many lives and lessen destruction.

The defense program recommended in the 1955 budget is consistent with all of

the considerations that I have just discussed. It is based on a new military program unanimously recommended by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and approved by me following consideration by the National Security Council. This new program will make and keep America strong in an age of peril. Nothing should bar its attainment. [Applause.]

The international and defense policies which I have outlined will enable us to negotiate from a position of strength as we hold our resolute course toward a peaceful world. We turn now to matters which are more naturally characterized as domestic, well realizing that what we do abroad affects every problem at home—from the amount of taxes to our very state of mind.

INTERNAL SECURITY

Under the standards established for the new employee-security program more than 2,200 employees have been separated from the Federal Government. Our national security demands that the investigation of new employees and the evaluation of derogatory information respecting present employees be expedited and concluded at the earliest possible date. [Applause.] I shall recommend that the Congress provide additional funds where necessary to speed these important procedures.

From the special employment standards of the Federal Government I turn now to a matter relating to American citizenship. The subversive character of the Communist Party in the United States has been clearly demonstrated in many ways, including court proceedings. We should recognize by law a fact that is plain to all thoughtful citizens—that we are dealing here with actions akin to treason—that when a citizen knowingly participates in the Communist conspiracy he no longer holds allegiance to the United States. [Applause.]

I recommend that Congress enact legislation to provide that a citizen of the United States who is convicted in the courts of hereafter conspiring to advocate the overthrow of this Government by force or violence be treated as having, by such act, renounced his allegiance to the United States and forfeited his United States citizenship. [Applause.]

In addition, the Attorney General will soon appear before your committees to present his recommendations for needed additional legal weapons with which to combat subversion in our country and to deal with the question of claimed immunity.

II

STRONG ECONOMY

I come now to the second great purpose of our Government: Along with the protection of freedom, the maintenance of a strong and growing economy.

The American economy is one of the wonders of the world. It undergirds our international position, our military security, and the standard of living of every citizen. This administration is determined to keep our economy strong and to keep it growing.

At this moment, we are in transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy. I am confident that we can complete this transition without serious interruption

in our economic growth. But we shall not leave this vital matter to chance. Economic preparedness is fully as important to the Nation as military preparedness.

Subsequent special messages and the economic report on January 28 will set forth economic plans of the administration and its recommendations for congressional action. These will include: Flexible credit and debt management policies; tax measures to stimulate consumer and business spending; suitable lending, guaranteeing, insuring and grant-in-aid activities; strengthened old age and unemployment insurance measures; improved agricultural programs; public works plans laid well in advance; enlarged opportunities for international trade and investment. This enumeration of these subjects only faintly hints at the vast amount of study, coordination and planning, to say nothing of authorizing legislation, that altogether make our economic preparedness complete.

If new conditions arise that require additional administrative or legislative action, the administration will still be ready. A government always ready, as this is, to take well-timed and vigorous action, and a business community willing, as ours is, to plan boldly and with confidence, can between them develop a climate assuring steady economic growth. [Applause.]

THE BUDGET

I shall submit to the Congress on January 21 the first budget prepared by this administration. It will be for the period July 1, 1954, through June 1955.

This budget is adequate to the current needs of the Government. It recognizes that a Federal budget should be a stabilizing factor in the economy. Its tax and expenditure programs will foster individual initiative and economic growth.

Pending the transmittal of my budget message, I shall mention here only a few points about our budgetary situation.

First, one of our initial acts last winter was to revise, with the cooperation of the Congress, the budget prepared before this administration took office. Requests for new appropriations were greatly reduced. In addition, the spending level provided in that budget for the current fiscal year has been reduced by about \$7 billion. In the next fiscal year we estimate a further reduction in expenditures of more than \$5 billion. This will reduce the spending level over the 2 fiscal years by more than \$12 billion. [Applause.] We are also reducing further our requests for new appropriations.

Second, despite the substantial loss of revenue in the coming fiscal year, resulting from tax reductions now in effect and tax adjustments which I shall propose, our reduced spending will move the new budget closer to a balance.

Third, by keeping new appropriation requests below estimated revenues, we continue to reduce the tremendous accumulation of unfinanced obligations incurred by the Government under past appropriations.

Fourth, until these standing claims on our Government's revenues are further

reduced, the growth in the public debt cannot be entirely stopped. Because of this—because the Government's bills have to be paid every month, while the tax money to pay them comes in with great unevenness within the fiscal year—and because of the need for flexibility to manage our enormous debt, I find it necessary to renew my request for an increase in the statutory debt limit.

TAXES

The new budget provides for a lower level of taxation than has prevailed in preceding years. Six days ago individual income taxes were reduced and the excess-profits tax expired. These tax reductions are justified only because of the substantial reductions we have made and are making in governmental expenditures. As additional reductions in expenditures are brought gradually but surely into sight, further reductions in taxes can and will be made. When budget savings and sound governmental financing are assured, tax burdens should be reduced so that taxpayers may spend their own money in their own way. [Applause.]

While we are moving toward lower levels of taxation we must thoroughly revise our whole tax system. The groundwork for this revision has already been laid by the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, in close consultation with the Department of the Treasury. We should now remove the more glaring tax inequities, particularly on small taxpayers; reduce restraints on the growth of small business; and make other changes that will encourage initiative, enterprise, and production. Twenty-five recommendations toward these ends will be contained in my Budget Message. [Applause.]

Without attempting to summarize these manifold reforms, I can here illustrate their tendency. For example, we propose more liberal tax treatment for dependent children who work, for widows or widowers with dependent children, and for medical expenses. For the business that wants to expand or modernize its plant, we propose liberalized tax treatment of depreciation, research and development expenses, and retained earnings. [Applause.]

Because of the present need for revenue the corporation income tax should be kept at the current rate of 52 percent for another year; the excise taxes scheduled to be reduced on April 1, including those on liquor, tobacco, gasoline, and automobiles, should be continued at existing rates.

Immediate extension of the Renegotiation Act of 1951 is also needed to eliminate excessive profits and to prevent waste of public funds in the purchase of defense materials.

AGRICULTURE

The well-being of our 160 million people demands a stable and prosperous agriculture. Conversely, every farmer knows he cannot prosper unless all America prospers. As we seek to promote increases in our Nation's standard of living, we must be sure that the farmer fairly shares in that increase. Therefore, a farm program promoting stability

and prosperity in all elements of our agriculture is urgently needed.

Agricultural laws now in effect successfully accomplished their wartime purpose of encouraging maximum production of many crops. Today, production of these crops at such levels far exceeds present demand. Yet the laws encouraging such production are still in effect. The storage facilities of the Commodity Credit Corporation bulge with surplus stocks of dairy products, wheat, cotton, corn, and certain vegetable oils; and the Corporation's presently authorized borrowing authority—\$6,750,000,000—is nearly exhausted. Some products, priced out of domestic markets, and others, priced out of world markets, have piled up in Government hands. In a world in which millions of people are hungry, destruction of food would be unconscionable. Yet surplus stocks continue to threaten the market, and in spite of the acreage controls authorized by present law, surpluses will continue to accumulate.

We confront two alternatives. The first is to impose still greater acreage reductions for some crops and apply rigid Federal controls over the use of the diverted acres. This will regiment the production of every basic agricultural crop. It will place every producer of those crops under the domination and control of the Federal Government in Washington. This alternative is contrary to the fundamental interests, not only of the farmer, but of the Nation as a whole; neither is it a real solution to the problem facing us.

The second alternative is to permit the market price for these agricultural products gradually to have a greater influence on the planning of production by farmers, while continuing the assistance of the Government. This is the sound approach. To make it effective, surpluses existing when the new program begins must be insulated from the normal channels of trade and devoted to special uses. These uses would include school-lunch programs, disaster relief, emergency assistance to foreign friends, and of particular importance the stockpiling of reserves for national emergencies. [Applause.]

Building on the agricultural laws of 1948 and 1949, we should establish a price-support program with enough flexibility to attract the production of needed supplies of essential commodities and to stimulate the consumption of those commodities that are flooding American markets. Transition to modernized parity must be accomplished gradually. In no case should there be an abrupt downward change in the dollar level or in the percentage level of price supports.

Next Monday, I shall transmit to the Congress my detailed recommendations embodying this approach. They have been developed through the cooperation of innumerable individuals vitally interested in agriculture. My special message on Monday will briefly describe the consultative and advisory processes to which this whole program has been subjected during the past 10 months.

I have chosen this farm program because it will build markets, protect the

consumers' food supply, and move food into consumption instead of into storage. It is a program that will remove the threat to the farmer of these overhanging surpluses, a program, also, that will stimulate production when a commodity is scarce and encourage consumption when nature is bountiful. Moreover, it will promote the individual freedom, responsibility, and initiative which distinguish American agriculture. And by helping our agriculture achieve full parity in the market it promises our farmers a higher and steadier financial return over the years than any alternative plan. [Applause.]

CONSERVATION

Part of our Nation's precious heritage is its natural resources. It is the common responsibility of Federal, State, and local governments to improve and develop them, always working in the closest harmony and partnership.

All Federal conservation and resource development projects are being reappraised. Sound projects now under way will be continued. New projects in which the Federal Government has a part must be economically sound, with local sharing of cost wherever appropriate and feasible. In the next fiscal year work will be started on 23 projects that meet these standards. The Federal Government will continue to construct and operate economically sound flood control, power, irrigation, and water supply projects wherever these projects are beyond the capacity of local initiative, public or private, and consistent with the needs of the whole Nation.

Our conservation program will also take into account the important role played by farmers in protecting our soil resources. I recommend enactment of legislation to strengthen agricultural conservation and upstream flood-prevention work, and to achieve a better balance with major flood-control structures in the downstream areas. [Applause.]

Recommendations will be made from time to time for the adoption of:

A uniform and consistent water resources policy;

A revised public lands policy; and

A sound program for safeguarding the domestic production of critical and strategic metals and minerals.

In addition we shall continue to protect and improve our national forests, parks, monuments, and other natural and historic sites, as well as our fishery and wildlife resources. I hope that pending legislation to improve the conservation and management of publicly owned grazing lands in national forests will soon be approved by the Congress.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

To protect the vital interest of every citizen in a safe and adequate highway system, the Federal Government is continuing its central role in the Federal-aid highway program. So that maximum progress can be made to overcome present inadequacies in the interstate highway system, we must continue the Federal gasoline tax at 2 cents per gallon. This will require cancellation of the one-half-cent decrease which otherwise will become effective April 1, and will

maintain revenues so that an expanded highway program can be undertaken.

When the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations completes its study of the present system of financing highway construction, I shall promptly submit its report for consideration by the Congress and the governors of the States.

POST OFFICE

It is apparent that the substantial savings already made, and to be made, by the Post Office Department cannot eliminate the postal deficit. I recommend, therefore, that the Congress approve the bill now pending in the House of Representatives providing for the adjustment of certain postal rates. To handle the long-term aspects of this, I also recommend that the Congress create a permanent commission to establish fair and reasonable postal rates from time to time in the future.

III

HUMAN PROBLEMS

Along with the protection of freedom and maintenance of a strong and growing economy, this administration recognizes a third great purpose of government—concern for the human problems of our citizens. In a modern industrial society banishment of destitution and cushioning the shock of personal disaster on the individual are proper concerns of all levels of government, including the Federal Government. This is especially true where remedy and prevention alike are beyond the individual's capacity.

LABOR AND WELFARE

Of the many problems in this area, those I shall first discuss are of particular concern to the members of our great labor force, who with their heads, hearts, and hands produce so much of the wealth of our country.

Protection against the hazards of temporary unemployment should be extended to some 6½ millions of workers, including civilian Federal workers, who now lack this safeguard. Moreover, the Secretary of Labor is making available to the States studies and recommendations in the fields of weekly benefits, periods of protection and extension of coverage. The Economic Report will consider the related matter of minimum wages and their coverage.

The Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 is basically a sound law. [Applause.] However, 6 years of experience have revealed that in some respects it can be improved. On January 11, I shall forward to the Congress suggestions for changes designed to reinforce the basic objectives of the act.

Our basic social security program, the old-age and survivors insurance system, to which individuals contribute during their productive years and receive benefits based on previous earnings, is designed to shield them from destitution. Last year I recommended extension of the social insurance system to include more than 10 million additional persons. I ask that this extension soon be accomplished. [Applause.] This and other major improvements in the insurance system will bring substantial benefit increases and broaden the membership of

the insurance system, thus diminishing the need for Federal grants-in-aid for such purposes. A new formula will therefore be proposed, permitting progressive reduction in such grants as the need for them declines.

Federal grants-in-aid welfare programs, now based on widely varying formulas, should be simplified. Concrete proposals on 14 of them will be suggested to the appropriate committees.

The program for rehabilitation of the disabled especially needs strengthening. Through special vocational training, this program presently returns each year some 60,000 handicapped individuals to productive work. Far more disabled people can be saved each year from idleness and dependence if this program is gradually increased. [Applause.] My more detailed recommendations on this and the other social-insurance problems I have mentioned will be sent to the Congress on January 14.

HEALTH

I am flatly opposed to the socialization of medicine. [Applause.] The great need for hospital and medical services can best be met by the initiative of private plans. But it is unfortunately a fact that medical costs are rising and already impose severe hardships on many families. The Federal Government can do many helpful things and still avoid the socialization of medicine.

The Federal Government should encourage medical research in its battle with such mortal diseases as cancer and heart ailments, and should continue to help the States in their health and rehabilitation programs. The present Hospital Survey and Construction Act should be broadened in order to assist in the development of adequate facilities for the chronically ill. Moreover we should encourage the construction of diagnostic centers, rehabilitation facilities, and nursing homes. The war on disease also needs a better working relationship between Government and private initiative. Private and non-profit hospital and medical insurance plans are already in the field, soundly based on the experience and initiative of the people in their various communities. A limited Government reinsurance service would permit the private and non-profit insurance companies to offer broader protection to more of the many families which want and should have it. On January 18, I shall forward to the Congress a special message presenting this administration's health program in detail.

EDUCATION

Youth—our greatest resource—is being seriously neglected in a vital respect. The Nation as a whole is not preparing teachers or building schools fast enough to keep up with the increase in our population.

The preparation of teachers as, indeed, the control and direction of public education policy, is a State and local responsibility. [Applause.] However, the Federal Government should stand ready to assist States which demonstrably cannot provide sufficient school buildings.

In order to appraise the needs, I hope that this year a conference on education will be held in each State, culminating in a national conference. From these conferences on education, every level of government—from the Federal Government to each local school board—should gain the information with which to attack this serious problem.

HOUSING

The details of a program to enlarge and improve the opportunities for our people to acquire good homes will be presented to the Congress by special message on January 25.

This program will include:

Modernization of the home mortgage insurance program of the Federal Government;

Redirection of the present system of loans and grants-in-aid to cities for slum clearance and redevelopment;

Extension of the advantages of insured lending to private credit engaged in this task of rehabilitating obsolete neighborhoods;

Insurance of long-term, mortgage loans, with small down payment for low-income families [applause]; and, until alternative programs prove more effective, continuation of the public housing program adopted in the Housing Act of 1949. [Applause.]

If the individual, the community, the State and Federal Governments will alike apply themselves to the purpose, no good American family should honestly have to be ashamed of its home.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The internal reorganization of the Veterans' Administration is proceeding with my full approval. When completed, it will afford a single agency whose services, including medical facilities, will be better adapted to the needs of those 20 million veterans to whom this Nation owes so much.

SUFFRAGE

My few remaining recommendations all relate to a basic right of our citizens—that of being represented in the decisions of the Government.

I hope that the States will cooperate with the Congress in adopting uniform standards in their voting laws that will make it possible for our citizens in the Armed Forces overseas to vote. [Applause.]

In the District of Columbia, the time is long overdue for granting national suffrage to its citizens [applause] and also applying the principle of local self-government to the Nation's Capital. I urge the Congress to move promptly in this direction and also to revise District revenue measures to provide needed public works improvements.

The people of Hawaii are ready for statehood. [Applause.] I renew my request for this legislation in order that Hawaii may elect its State officials and its representatives in Washington along with the rest of the country this fall.

For years our citizens between the ages of 18 and 21 have, in time of peril, been summoned to fight for America. They should participate in the political process that produces this fateful summons.

I urge Congress to propose to the States a constitutional amendment permitting citizens to vote when they reach the age of 18. [Applause.]

CONCLUSION

I want to add one final word about the general purport of these many recommendations which are not in any sense exclusive. Others will from time to time be submitted to the Congress.

Our Government's powers are wisely limited by the Constitution; but quite apart from those limitations, there are things which no government can do or should try to do.

A government can strive, as ours is striving, to maintain an economic system whose doors are open to enterprise and ambition—those personal qualities on which economic growth largely depends. But enterprise and ambition are qualities which no government can supply. Fortunately no American Government need concern itself on this score; our people have these qualities in good measure.

A government can sincerely strive for peace, as ours is striving, and ask its people to make sacrifices for the sake of peace. But no government can place peace in the hearts of foreign rulers; so it is our duty then to ourselves and to freedom itself to remain strong in all those ways—spiritual, economic, military—that will give us maximum safety against the possibility of aggressive action by others.

No government can inoculate its people against the fatal materialism that plagues our age. Happily, our people, though blessed with more material goods than any people in history, have always reserved their first allegiance to the kingdom of the spirit, which is the true source of that freedom we value above all material things.

But a government can try, as ours tries, to sense the deepest aspirations of the people, and to express them in political action at home and abroad. So long as action and aspiration humbly and earnestly seek favor in the sight of the Almighty, there is no end to America's forward road; there is no obstacle on it she will not surmount in her march toward a lasting peace in a free and prosperous world. [Applause, the Members rising.]

At 1 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m., the President, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Doorkeeper escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order: The Ambassadors, Ministers, and Chargés d'Affaires of foreign governments.

The members of the President's Cabinet.

JOINT SESSION DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the joint session of the two Houses now dissolved.

Thereupon (at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the joint session of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the message of the President be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered printed.

The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT OVER AND PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I know that many Members would like to know what program there may be for next week.

Mr. HALLECK. As was indicated by the President, it is expected that on Monday he will send two messages of considerable importance to the Congress. Those messages will be read. On Monday, it is my intention to ask unanimous consent that the House adjourn over from Monday to Thursday. So far as next week is concerned, there are no rules out of the Committee on Rules at the present time which might be called up on the floor for action. I know of no important legislative business for next week. That, of course, does not preclude the possibility of some non-controversial matters being taken care of; and, of course, anything of that nature would be taken up only after consultation with the leadership on the minority side.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I wish to announce that the Republican conference is scheduled for 3 o'clock this afternoon in the House Chamber.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House on Monday next for 15 minutes, following the legislative program of the day and the conclusion of special orders heretofore granted, and also to revise and extend his remarks and include therein certain statements and excerpts.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. SHAFER and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. KEATING in three instances.

Mr. McDONOUGH.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana and to include extraneous matter.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 39 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, January 11, 1954, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1108. A letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953, covering the receipts, expenditures, and work of the agricultural experiment stations in the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico under the Hatch, Adams, Purnell, and supplementary acts, and title I, sections 5 and 9, of the Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935, as amended by the act of August 14, 1946, authorizing payments to States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for agricultural experiment stations, pursuant to the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1953, approved July 5, 1952, the Purnell Act, approved February 24, 1925 (43 Stat. 972), and the Adams Act, approved March 16, 1906 (34 Stat. 64); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1109. A letter from the chairman, Council on Law Enforcement in the District of Columbia, relative to a report on its study and appraisal of crime and law enforcement at the beginning of each regular session of Congress, pursuant to title IV, section 401 (c) of an act to provide for the more effective prevention, detection, and punishment of crime in the District of Columbia, approved June 29, 1953; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1110. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, relative to the request contained in House Concurrent Resolution 108 for a report to the Congress of recommendations for such legislation as may be necessary to free the Menominee Tribe of Wisconsin, among others, from Federal supervision and control and from all disabilities and limitations specially applicable to Indians; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1111. A letter from the Deputy Postmaster General, transmitting a report of the claims paid by the Post Office Department, pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act during the fiscal year 1953; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. GAMBLE: Joint Committee on Defense Production. Third annual report of the activities of the Joint Committee on Defense Production. (Rept. No. 1097). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 2235. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct the Santa Maria project, Southern Pacific Basin, Calif.; with amendment (Rept. No. 1098). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 5529. A bill to preserve within Manassas National Battlefield Park, Va., the most important historic properties relating to the battles of Manassas, and for other purposes; with

amendment (Rept. No. 1099). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. R. 7054. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide unemployment insurance for Federal civilian employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRANAHAN:

H. R. 7055. A bill to provide for salary increases for employees of the field service of the Post Office Department, beginning January 1, 1954; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 7056. A bill to increase the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming:

H. R. 7057. A bill to authorize the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to transfer, exchange, and dispose of land in the Eden project, Wyoming, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HARVEY:

H. R. 7058. A bill to provide for the deduction by a divorced husband of certain payments for the support of minor children, for the reduction of the exemptions claimed by the divorced wife in such cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 7059. A bill to provide Federal aid to the States for the construction of public-school facilities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LONG:

H. R. 7060. A bill to amend section 344 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which relates to cotton-acreage allotments to farms; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MILLER of Nebraska:

H. R. 7061. A bill to prescribe and regulate the procedure for adoption in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 7062. A bill to amend the act of April 22, 1944, which regulates the placement of children in family homes in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. NICHOLSON:

H. R. 7063. A bill to amend the Norris-LaGuardia Act with respect to the definition of the term "labor dispute"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RABAUT:

H. R. 7064. A bill to incorporate the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAY:

H. R. 7065. A bill to amend section 9 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 7066. A bill to provide additional safeguards to assure the safety of persons carried for hire on motorboats not more than 65 feet in length; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. R. 7067. A bill to amend further the act of January 2, 1942, entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries," relative to the jurisdictional amount that may be considered, ascertained, adjusted, determined and paid by claims commissions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7068. A bill to further amend the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UTT:

H. R. 7069. A bill for protection of Anaheim Bay area; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HORAN:

H. R. 7070. A bill to provide for the construction, operation, and maintenance of a multi-purpose project at the Rocky Reach site on the Columbia River, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming:

H. J. Res. 339. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to assure the equal application thereof to individuals of both sexes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HYDE:

H. J. Res. 340. Joint resolution designating the month of September 1955 as John Marshall Bicentennial Month, and creating a commission to supervise and direct the observance of such month; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H. J. Res. 341. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the right of citizens of the United States 18 years of age or older to vote; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H. J. Res. 342. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relating to the right of citizens of the United States 18 years of age or older to vote; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANE:

H. Con. Res. 193. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the return of 944 American prisoners of war who have not been accounted for by the Communists; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BOSCH:

H. Res. 399. Resolution creating a select committee to investigate charitable contributions; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. VELDE:

H. Res. 400. Resolution providing funds for the operation of the Committee on Un-American Activities; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. R. 7071. A bill for the relief of Bruno Romeo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AYRES:

H. R. 7072. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Sbuttoni; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCKLEY:

H. R. 7073. A bill for the relief of Irving I. Erdheim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BYRD:

H. R. 7074. A bill for the relief of Gertrud H. Schoetz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. R. 7075. A bill for the relief of Sergio J. Veira; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H. R. 7076. A bill for the relief of Colin D. Burgess; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELLER (by request):

H. R. 7077. A bill for the relief of Frances Palermo Conti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HYDE:

H. R. 7078. A bill for the relief of Gudrum Noback Slaughter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7079. A bill for the relief of Carmen Vartagnan Cook; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 7080. A bill for the relief of Bartolomeo Montalto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7081. A bill for the relief of Frances Palermo Conti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of Nebraska:

H. R. 7082. A bill to authorize and direct the conveyance of a certain tract of land in the State of Mississippi to Jonathan Jones; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MORANO:

H. R. 7083. A bill for the relief of Antonio Mercedes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NICHOLSON:

H. R. 7084. A bill for the relief of Luther Rose; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7085. A bill for the relief of Brigida Valiquet; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7086. A bill for the relief of Malvina Raphael David; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7087. A bill for the relief of Gisela Ilse Beyer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of New York:

H. R. 7088. A bill for the relief of Antonio Cazzato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H. R. 7089. A bill for the relief of Ryon Gzoon Chough and her minor child; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7090. A bill for the relief of James Neville Beaton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7091. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Myrtle Richardson Beane; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7092. A bill for the relief of Kuo-Yen Ai, Mrs. Josephine Yueh-Li Ai, and Rosemary Patricia (Melba) Ai; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAY:

H. R. 7093. A bill for the relief of H. W. Robinson & Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7094. A bill for the relief of Nicola Quaranto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7095. A bill for the relief of Silvio Svagna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODINO:

H. R. 7096. A bill for the relief of Serpouhie Gulezian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHAFER:

H. R. 7097. A bill for the relief of Alina Kosmider; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H. R. 7098. A bill for the relief of James Arthur Malcolm Wagner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7099. A bill for the relief of Eugene Spitzer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TRIMBLE:

H. R. 7100. A bill for the relief of Irenka Petravanovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 7101. A bill for the relief of Gloria Fan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

455. Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin presented a resolution by members of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society in annual meeting at Fond du Lac, Wis., November 17, 1953, opposing any fundamental changes in our present pesticide laws as covered in the so-called Delaney bills and favoring procedure as outlined in the Miller bill, H. R. 4277, which provides adequate protection for the consumer without setting up impossible standards for the producer of fruits and vegetables, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 7, 1954

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, last Friday a great many persons in this area were saddened to learn of the passing of Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman. This is a great personal loss to me, a real friend of many years—great of heart and mind; loyalty was one of her finest attributes.

Mrs. Tuckerman was known to thousands in the District of Columbia and throughout the Nation, for she was one of the leaders in the social, cultural, and charitable life of the Nation's Capital. She was an indefatigable worker in the many varied interests in which she participated. For 20 years she was a member of the executive committee of the Washington Committee for the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul. She was also a member of All Hallows' Guild, the Garden Guild of the Cathedral, of which she was president for 12 years.

In both World Wars Mrs. Tuckerman was active in war work and for this she received many decorations from foreign governments.

She was intensely interested in the preservation of our historic houses and was vice chairman of the first committee organized in the District for the restoration of Stratford, the Lee birthplace.

One of her earliest interests was writing, and she was the author of several books and plays, as well as a number of short articles and poems in magazines and papers.

Mrs. Tuckerman will be sorely missed by everyone who ever knew her. It was always a joy to talk with her. She was so alert and so well-informed of the problems of the day, and so solicitous for those who called upon her for assistance.

In addition to her devoted husband, Mrs. Tuckerman is survived by 5 daughters. To them in their great sorrow go the deep sympathy and condolences of all of us. Her passing is a great loss to the community and to the Nation.

Accent on Immunity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KENNETH B. KEATING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 7, 1954

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 6899 is a consolidated bill providing for the granting of immunity to witnesses who plead their fifth amendment privilege against self-incrimination before congressional committees, Federal courts, or Federal grand juries. The bill differs from other pending legislation in that it gives the Attorney General absolute control over immunity grants to witnesses before congressional committees, as well as over grants in court and grand jury proceedings. This is in accord with the position strongly taken by the Attorney General in recent public statements on the subject.

I have consolidated these two measures, immunity grants for witnesses in congressional proceedings and in the Federal court system, because the only thing which made it necessary to treat them separately was the difference in power accorded to the Attorney General. I feel very strongly that there should be no such difference. The Attorney General, as the chief law enforcement officer of the United States, should have the same absolute control over immunity grants proposed by Congress as he would have over grants to be made in courtrooms and before grand juries. I recognize the possibility that embarrassing situations may arise from vesting such power in the Attorney General with respect to Congress. But the need for control seems to me to outweigh this risk.

Immunity grants are necessary to get at the truth in two very intricate fields: the empires of organized crime and the activities of subversives and Communist conspirators. Both these groups are clever, tough, and very devious in their modes of operation. Only the Attorney General, directly in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the enforcement efforts of his United States attorneys, can possibly have access to all the facts about witnesses in these categories. Only he can tell whether evidence has been painstakingly collected, and whether a prosecution is about to be launched against some hoodlum or saboteur, when the congressional committee comes along with a proposal to hand out immunity. Only he can fairly weigh the possible value of the testimony that could be elicited from the witness against the importance of the crimes which might be exonerated.

I still have some misgivings about this whole immunity device. I think we

should not lose sight of the fact that in every case it amounts to buying testimony from a witness in return for a blanket pardon from crimes he has actually committed. That looks like a questionable bargain most of the time. But, in any event, if we are going to go ahead and make such bargains with wrongdoers, it is absolutely imperative that we do not do so blindly. And the only Federal officer who can avoid that is the Attorney General.

This consolidated bill retains the other safeguards which have been developed by Congress in recent considerations of this problem, such as the requirement that immunity can only be granted by a congressional committee after approval of two-thirds of the committee's membership, including at least two members of each of the two major political parties represented on the committee; the limitation that immunity shall only be accorded to a witness who has pleaded the privilege and thereafter answered the questions under compulsion; and the exclusion of prosecutions for perjury and contempt committed by the witness during the course of otherwise immune testimony.

Under leave granted, a copy of the proposed bill is attached, followed by an editorial from the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle:

A bill to permit the compelling of testimony under certain conditions and to grant immunity from prosecution in connection therewith

Be it enacted, etc., That title 18, United States Code, section 3486, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 3486. Compelled testimony tending to incriminate witnesses; immunity

"(a) No witness shall be excused from testifying or from producing books, papers, or other records or documents before either House, or before any committee of either House, or before any joint committee of the two Houses of Congress on the ground that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture, when the record shows that the Attorney General has adjudged the testimony of such witness or the production of such evidence to be necessary to the public interest and —

"(1) in the case of proceedings before one of the Houses of Congress, that a majority of the Members present of that House, or

"(2) in the case of proceedings before a committee, that two-thirds of the members of the full committee, including at least two members of each of the two political parties having the largest representation on such committee,

shall by affirmative vote have authorized such witness to be granted immunity under this section with respect to the transactions, matters, or things concerning which he is compelled, after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination, to testify by direction of the presiding officer or the chair. But no such witness shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he is so compelled, after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise.

"(b) Whenever in the judgment of the Attorney General the testimony of any wit-

ness, or the production of books, papers, or other records or documents by any witness, in any case or proceedings before any grand jury or court of the United States, is necessary to the public interest, such witness shall not be excused from testifying or from producing books, papers, or other records or documents on the ground that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture. But no such witness shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he is compelled, after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise.

"(c) The judgment of the Attorney General that any testimony or the production of any books, papers, or other records or documents is necessary to the public interest shall be confirmed by him in a written communication addressed to the House of Congress, committee, grand jury or court of the United States concerned, and shall be made a part of the record of the hearing, case or proceeding in which such testimony or evidence is given.

"(d) No witness shall be exempt under any provision of this section from prosecution for perjury or contempt committed while giving testimony or producing evidence under compulsion as provided in this section."

SEC. 2. The analysis of chapter 223 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking out "3486. Testimony before Congress; immunity" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "3486. Compelled testimony tending to incriminate witness; immunity."

[From the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle]

ACCENT ON IMMUNITY

If assurance of immunity from prosecution will gain more cooperation from witnesses at congressional hearings, Representative KENNETH B. KEATING has a sound proposal to prevent abuse of the privilege.

He himself believes that grants of immunity are necessary to get at the truth in the "intricate fields" of organized crime and Communist subversion. The bill he has just introduced in Congress provides, first, for approval of the grant by a two-thirds vote of the committee concerned, and final approval by the Department of Justice.

Communists and racketeers are, as he says, "clever, tough, and very devious in their modes of operation. Only the Attorney General, directly in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the enforcement efforts of his United States attorneys, possibly can have access to all the facts about witnesses in these categories." There can be no quarrel with that reasoning, if Congress is willing to defer to the executive branch of Government. What has to be proved is to what extent fear of prosecution is responsible for the present popular practice of hiding behind the fifth amendment.

It seems probable that some resistance to questioning can be charged to a change in the character of the congressional investigation. The traditional purpose is to summon witnesses for information upon which to write new legislation or to learn how existing laws are operating. It has been possible to get that information in the past without turning the inquiry into a trial and the witness into a suspect, with the committee acting as judge, prosecutor, and jury.

The unresolved question is whether today's witnesses fear prosecution so much as they resent persecution. But nevertheless, Mr. KEATING's proposal has value.

We've Come a Long Way

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL W. SHAFER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 7, 1954

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, President Eisenhower's state of the Union message provides many graphic evidences of how very far the Nation has progressed in the 12 months of Republican administration in terms of sound political philosophy and governmental policy.

That progress must not be obscured by impatience over progress which still needs to be made or by the inevitable honest disagreements, even among Republicans, over how that future progress is to be best achieved.

Progress, to be truly gaged, must be measured in terms of how far we have come from the starting point as well as how far we still have to go. It is worth while reviewing some of the highlights of Mr. Eisenhower's message on the basis of how far the Nation has come during the past year.

First, Mr. Eisenhower defined the objective of tax reductions already made, and in prospect, as being that of enabling taxpayers to spend their own money in their own way. Think how far removed that is from the philosophy of tax and tax, spend and spend, elect and elect. And think how completely that reverses the openly avowed New Deal purpose to use the taxing power to redistribute wealth.

Second, Mr. Eisenhower, in his message, asked for legislation to strip American citizenship from those who are "convicted in the courts of hereafter conspiring to advocate the overthrow of this Government by force or violence." Think how far removed that is from President Roosevelt's "some of my best friends are Communists" and President Truman's glib references to American communism as a bugaboo and red herring.

Third, Mr. Eisenhower flatly rejected any farm plan which would "regiment the production of every basic agricultural crop" and "place every producer of those crops under the domination and control of the Federal Government." Think how far removed that position is from Brannanism—which demanded that Congress impose just such socialistic controls on agriculture.

Fourth, Mr. Eisenhower reported that foreign economic assistance can be reduced, that the airpower of our Navy and Air Force is receiving heavy emphasis in defense planning, and that our Armed Forces must regain maximum mobility of action. Think of the contrast of these policies with the Truman-Acheson-Marshall program, which sought unlimited authority to disperse American economic resources and manpower—in terms of ground forces, primarily—all over the world.

Fifth, Mr. Eisenhower, citing reductions in Government expenditures, payrolls, and taxes, declared that "the discouraging trend of modern governments

toward their own limitless expansion has in our case been reversed." Think how far removed this is from the record of limitless expansion of Government in the 18 out of 20 years prior to the Eisenhower administration in which New Deal Democrats controlled both executive and legislative branches of the Government.

Sixth, Mr. Eisenhower described the Taft-Hartley law as basically sound. Contrast this with Mr. Truman's veto of this law, his refusal to use it in a grave emergency, and his constant rabble-rousing attacks on it as a slave-labor law.

Seventh, Mr. Eisenhower pointed out that "our Government's powers are wisely limited by the Constitution; but quite apart from those limitations, there are things which no government can do or should try to do. Enterprise and ambition are qualities which no government can supply." Think how far removed this philosophy is from the 20-year New Deal record of deliberately cultivated reliance upon Government and persistent encroachment upon constitutional limitations on Government which culminated in Mr. Truman's illegal seizure of private property.

Eighth, Consider, finally, the restored dignity of the Presidency and the enhanced respect for all branches of the Federal Government under Mr. Eisenhower—with no demands for must legislation, no attacks on Congress, a co-equal branch of Government, no attempted purges of opponents, and no personal vendettas against American citizens or groups of citizens.

Yes; we have truly come a long way in the past 12 months.

An Economy Proposal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KENNETH B. KEATING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 7, 1954

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include editorials from the Reno (Nev.) State Journal and the Lynchburg (Va.) News in support of a proposed amendment to the Constitution to permit executive disapproval of specific items in general appropriation bills.

There has been much discussion over the course of the years concerning this problem. It is not a partisan matter. Every President in the last 50 years or so has made the same complaint, that he is often forced to sign into law bills calling for the expenditure of funds which he does not approve. If he refuses to sign, he runs the risk of depriving the particular department or agency entirely of the wherewithal with which to operate.

At least 39 of our States permit their governors to veto separate items, and in some cases, simply to reduce an item.

It is true that the power of the purse lies in the Congress and should be jealously guarded. It is equally true that,

at times, appropriations are voted for expenditures that are not warranted, many of them for worthy purposes, but which could be eliminated or deferred.

The dollar is our first line of defense. Unless we have the courage and the self-control to protect its value and its buying power, we have lost the very economic system which we are fighting to save. Our power to resist Communist forces abroad will be fatally undermined if we fail to preserve a basically sound economy here at home.

To do this will require great sacrifices on the part of each one of us.

To do this and to make a real effort to reduce governmental expenditures Congress should be buttressed by power in the President to eliminate individual items which he feels are unwise, or, at least, deferrable. Today that power does not exist. The President must accept or reject the complete bill in its entirety. He is often faced with a dilemma. He is practically forced to sign an appropriation bill. Otherwise he leaves an important Government department without funds. But he is frequently compelled to approve individual items in the bill he would never sanction if they were incorporated in separate legislation.

I appreciate the fact that adoption of this proposal for a constitutional amendment could not be effective to help our immediate situation due to the fact that ratification by the required number of States would take substantial time. I see no prospect, however, except that this will be a continuing problem. The sooner we come to grips with it, the better.

To accomplish real economy in Government operation requires the full co-operation of both the executive and legislative branches of our Government. The President has voiced a sincere plea for strict economy. Congress should not deny him any weapon he can employ to bring about drastic reductions in nondefense, nonessential spending. We should open up our anti-inflation, pro-tax-cut arsenal by prompt enactment of legislation to enable the President to disapprove individual expenditures in appropriations bills.

In addition to House Joint Resolution 43 proposing a constitutional amendment, I have also introduced House Resolution 484 which would amend a basic act passed in 1842 by providing that for the purpose of the Executive veto, each separate item appropriating money shall be considered a bill within the meaning of the Constitution.

Whether the necessary approach to this problem is by the constitutional amendment route is a debatable point. I lean toward the view that amendment to the Constitution is necessary. There can be little dispute, however, it seems to me, over the proposition that we should set out at once down one or the other of these alternative roads toward fiscal reform. If a constitutional amendment is necessary, the time element involved furnishes an additional reason for early action.

Opposition to this legislation may be voiced in that it centers too great power in the President. Any step to enlarge Executive authority is certain to be

viewed, and very properly, with some skepticism. Generally speaking, it is the position of many members, including my own position, that curtailment rather than enlargement of Executive powers is desirable. Particularly in the field of appropriations, the Congress has historically been reluctant to yield any part of its control of governmental operations. When we are faced, however, with an operating deficit year after year, greater than the entire cost of running the Federal Government 20 years ago, the time has come for us to reappraise our attitude. Right at this critical moment, it seems to me the most constructive service we could render would be to adopt every reasonable suggestion advanced to cut down the cost of running the Government.

Although as a general principle, I am opposed to the grant of more power to the executive branch of our Government, I think we have reached the point where, on balance, the stern necessities of fiscal solvency should outweigh our concern, proper as it is, for legislative sovereignty.

It is true, of course, that the President might strike out some pet project of an individual member and that action would stand, unless revised by a two-thirds vote. But that is a chance I am prepared to take. I believe that, by and large, the people of this country would prefer to run the hazard that some particular Federal project might be curtailed if they were reassured by the prospect of achieving a substantial overall reduction in spending.

I can think of no single action which the Congress could take which would be more likely to bring about long range and substantial savings of the taxpayers' dollars than to provide for the Executive item veto.

This is our opportunity to prove that we mean what we say about economy and are not rendering lipservice only. Admittedly, from time to time, the item veto will step on congressional toes. Do we have the courage to endure that pain in order to serve the larger good of the entire Nation? I believe we do and that we would be applauded for evidencing that fact.

The editorials referred to follow:

[From the Reno (Nev.) State Journal of Tuesday, October 6, 1953]

AN ECONOMY PROPOSAL

The proposal to give the President of the United States the power to veto individual items in appropriation bills is likely to come up when Congress meets again. Many Presidents have favored it.

Any Member of Congress who wants to put a brake on wild Government spending would have a strong motive to support it. But will the measure sponsored by Representatives KEATING and BENNETT fare better than its predecessors? With President Eisenhower's public support, it might.

The lack of this presidential power has often made it possible for Congress to force expenditures a President—including Presidents Roosevelt and Truman—would have preferred to avoid. In order to make sure of the essential appropriations contained in a bill and to avoid the often appalling consequences of killing them, Presidents have accepted unwise expenditures and Treasury raids that could hardly be justified.

But a Congress genuinely bent on economy might well deprive its less scrupulous Members of their power of blackmail over the Chief Executive.

But this is not the sort of issue over which voters and taxpayers become emotional. Even those who are aroused over economy in the abstract find it hard to get excited over the mere mechanics of government.

[From the Lynchburg, (Va.) News, September 26, 1953]

ITEM VETO POWER

"At present, when Congress passes a bill to spend money, the President cannot approve just parts of that bill, but must approve it in full or turn it down in full. Should this be changed so that he can turn down some parts of the bill without turning down the entire bill?"

This question was the subject of a recent Gallup poll and, as might be expected, the result was overwhelmingly for such a change, with more articulate expression from the public than is usual in a topic of this legal, technical nature.

Only 13 percent of those interviewed voiced no opinion, in fact, with a bare 24 percent against the change. The description of the survey fails to note any of the reasons given by individual citizens for opposing the change, but our surmise would be such comments as "it would complicate enormously the passage of the bill," "the system has worked well enough nearly 200 years," "it might increase the Executive power over Congress, which is already too great," "it would make even more complex the complex subject of appropriations." None of these comments strike us as particularly valid.

But constitutional experts and students of political science have long contended that elimination of the expensive and often useless little riders attached to huge appropriations bills will save the taxpayer millions and results in better legislation.

Presidents of both parties have expressed the need for an item veto power. Democrats and Republicans alike agree on its desirability, reflecting the nonpartisan nature of the issue. President Eisenhower has expressed the view that it would be of great assistance to him.

How can such a change be brought about? The cure, says Congressman BENNETT (Democrat, Florida) and KEATING (Republican, New York) is a constitutional amendment which they have drafted. That means a long road ahead, even if the battle isn't strenuous—and it is unlikely that it would be in view of the overwhelming weight of public opinion for the change.

It is interesting to note that the Confederate Constitution provided for an item veto, leading Adlai Stevenson in last year's campaign to remark that the provision was "a classic example of the political genius of the South."

Air Force Academy Should Be Located in Southern California

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GORDON L. McDONOUGH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 7, 1954

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, there is no other location in the United States which offers as many advantages for the adequate training of the future

air cadet as southern California. Southern California is tailor-made as a location for the new Air Force Academy. It has all of the necessary facilities to properly educate and train the future air cadet.

THE EDUCATION OF THE FUTURE AIR CADET

He will be an important man—that future air cadet. Some day his judgment, his skills, the scope of his thinking may be the decisive factors in determining the Nation's survival.

What kind of man will he be? How shall he be trained?

He should be strong in body, mind, and spirit. He should be soundly schooled in the military sciences. These are basic requirements for any national military leader.

The future air cadet should be familiar with and understand the world in which he lives.

To understand today's complex world, academic training alone is not enough. It must be augmented by direct exposure to the world at work.

The future air cadet will get a high caliber of classroom training at the Air Force Academy no matter where it is located. But only in southern California can he get stimulating firsthand experience in a combination of all the fields—industry, business, finance, engineering, economics, and science.

Only if he is educated in southern California can the future air cadet be equipped to meet the full specifications.

INDUSTRY

In southern California, the future air cadet can learn about the operations of a wide range of successful and significant industries.

More important, he can learn, by direct observation, about the industry which most directly affects him—the aircraft industry. For southern California leads the Nation in airframe assembly and in the production of aircraft parts.

Southern California's aircraft industry will, needless to say, be at the disposal of the future air cadet, no matter where the Air Force Academy is located.

But if the future air cadet receives his education in southern California, that cooperation will be direct and closely integrated. He will develop his understanding of the aircraft industry in close and continuous association with the Nation's most productive pool of aeronautical specialists—designers, engineers, executives, pilots.

He can visit nearby plants—the Nation's largest—and observe the work of these experts. They can come to his campus as guest lecturers and directors of research projects.

Here in southern California the future air cadet can become an active participant in the development of the Nation's airpower.

BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Southern California can provide the future air cadet with dynamic case histories in the fields of business and finance. He can watch business problems as they arise and are solved, in an active, expanding environment.

Because southern California and its people are forward looking, top management throughout the country has migrated here. Today more than 70 well-known business organizations have located their national headquarters in southern California. The chief executive of one of these firms—an organization which does an annual volume nationally of \$180 million—said:

"I believe it is possible to put together a better top executive team here in Los Angeles than in any other region of the United States."

Proof of the effectiveness of the region's management skill is the fact that 26 industries in the Los Angeles metropolitan area rank third or higher nationally in value of product.

In southern California the future air cadet can share in management experiences and develop from them a broad and alert understanding of the world of business and finance.

SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

The future air cadet should be familiar with the ultimate findings of science and engineering. It is equally important that he understand the scientific method and the techniques of its application.

In southern California, he can work with technicians and with facilities which will train him at both the theoretical and the applied levels. A continuing and well-rounded program of aeronautical research and development is in progress here. Indicative of its range is the following inventory:

The California Institute of Technology at Pasadena, and the associated Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory. Research at these institutions includes studies in aerodynamics, structures, metallurgy, computing techniques, jet propulsion, and heat transfer.

Manufacturing research sponsored by the aircraft and petroleum industries in the fields of radar, pressure and high altitude equipment, guided missiles, jet propulsion equipment, fuels, and lubricants. The level of manufacturing research is indicated by the presence in southern California of such organizations as Aerojet Engineering Corp., AiResearch Manufacturing Co., Schwen Engineering Corp., and the Rand Corp.

Development contracts now being fulfilled by the University of California at Los Angeles and the University of Southern California.

Seminars, group sessions, and technical meetings held by the National Advisory Council for Aeronautics at the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences.

Official proving grounds at Point Mugu, Edwards Field, and Inyokern for guided missiles and aircraft.

Nowhere else could the future air cadet share in the development of so advanced and diversified a program of aeronautical research as is being carried on in southern California. Nowhere else could he draw upon so high a level of personnel and facilities for guest lecturers and joint research projects.

ECONOMICS

Southern California offers the future air cadet a continuous exhibit of the workings of the modern economic scene.

The economy of the region is one of great diversification, providing him with the opportunity to understand all phases of the production and consumption of goods and services.

The region is well developed in both manufacturing and distributive activities.

Its manufacturing covers durable and nondurable goods. Plant size ranges from 3,500 plants with fewer than 5 employees to 35 plants with more than 1,000 employees.

Its employment pattern shows a healthy balance between manufacturing and trades and services, with good representation in all the other fields.

In southern California the full story of economic interrelationships can be observed and studied by the future air cadet.

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Southern California contains a concentration of universities and colleges of high academic standards. These include the University of California at Los Angeles and the University of Southern California, both offering complete professional and graduate training; California Institute of Technology, one of America's finest scientific centers; a group of excellent smaller universities, colleges, and technical schools.

Here the future air cadet can receive his academic training in a community which has a tradition for academic achievement and which has attracted to it some of the world's most learned men.

From this academic pool, southern California's distinguished scholars can collaborate as exchange faculty members and guest lecturers in the academic enrichment of the future air cadet.

A TRADITION IN AVIATION

In no other community will the future air cadet find people as air-minded as southern Californians are. Aviation history has been made here, and the community feels closely identified with its progress. This air-mindedness can contribute effectively to the esprit de corps of the Air Force Academy.

A devotion to the tradition of aviation and a dedication to its future are indispensable attributes of the future air cadet. These can be developed in southern California in an exceptionally compatible personal environment. Many of the Nation's foremost plane builders, aeronautical engineers and flyers live and work here. More than 20 well-known aeronautical organizations conduct active programs in southern California. Their members are keenly air-minded, alert to the position of air power in America's future. They will cooperate in the training of the future air cadet.

Southern California's tradition of aeronautic achievement dates back to 1884 when the first glider flight made in the United States occurred here. In 1910 the Nation's first air meet was held at Dominguez Field. Through the years scores of newsworthy events in aviation have occurred in southern California.

In southern California the future air cadet will find that his interests are shared, his problems understood, his future plans supported.

PHYSICAL WELL-BEING

The future air cadet will enjoy, during his training period in southern California, a climate which is both healthful and pleasant. The average temperature over a year's period is 69.6 degrees. Such climate makes its possible for southern Californians to benefit from outdoor activity all year 'round.

The future air cadet will accordingly be able to take part in a recreation and athletic program more continuous and more diversified than would be possible in any other area. Southern California's enthusiastic interest in athletics will provide a stimulating environment for the development of great Air Force Academy teams to rival those at West Point and Annapolis. The Academy's athletic prowess will be sharpened by the presence on the Pacific Coast of strong competitive teams, by the tradition for big games at the Rose Bowl and the Los Angeles Coliseum.

Southern California's recreational pattern is complete—football, basketball, winter sports, swimming, fishing, track and field meets, tennis, golf, ice hockey, polo, riding, baseball, soccer, sailing. All these can contribute to the physical well-being of the future air cadet.

THE STIMULUS OF METROPOLITAN LIFE

The city of Los Angeles is the urban hub of the entire southern California area. Third largest metropolitan area in the country, it offers the future air cadet well-developed facilities—social, cultural, spiritual, recreational. Here he can enjoy the diversified, challenging experiences which only a modern American city can offer.

LOW COSTS

The building and operating of an Air Force Academy can be achieved at lower cost in southern California than in other metropolitan areas.

Construction costs are estimated to be 20 percent less here than elsewhere. Further building economies are possible because no air conditioning need be installed; the heating system need not be a costly one. Once the building is completed, it can be maintained at less cost in southern California than in any other large metropolitan area. This region offers operating advantages in terms of power, fuel, and water.

To a budget-minded Air Force, these savings can be a telling advantage. What the Air Force saves by building and operating its Academy in southern California can be used in the direct training and equipping of the future air cadet and the men he will lead.

THE SPIRIT THAT GETS THINGS DONE

Southern California offers the future air cadet one final—and perhaps most important—advantage. It's an asset that cannot be supported by statistics, but it is nonetheless very real. It is southern California's energetic, resourceful spirit.

It's an attitude which is openminded, ready to experiment. It is a willingness to try a new approach. It is the ability to develop fresh solutions to old problems.

It is what enabled southern California to build a manmade harbor at San Pedro and develop it into one of the Nation's major ports. It is what made it possible for the community to seek out its water supply 250 miles away and bring it in across mountains and deserts so that a great metropolitan area could live and flourish. It is what boomed the west coast's relatively undeveloped aircraft industry into a dynamic arsenal which produced 44 percent of America's warplanes between 1942 and 1945.

It's the spirit that gets things done.

The spirit of southern California generates the vision, drive, and leadership which are indispensable to the future air cadet.

The City of Shreveport

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. OVERTON BROOKS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 7, 1954

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I was certainly delighted to learn from the editors of Look magazine that my home city of Shreveport, La., had been named as one of the 11 all-American cities entitled to an award for this honor. This contest, which was sponsored by the National Municipal League and Look magazine as cosponsors, reviewed the status of 115 other cities throughout the United States. One of the reasons why the city of Shreveport was selected for this award was due to the survey of the Negro community which was conducted in Shreveport by 1,000 white and Negro volunteers. This survey originated by the

Shreveport Council of Social Agencies and before the comprehensive project was finished, almost every civic group had cooperated and participated to lend assistance.

The survey dealt with all phases of life among the city's Negro population. This selection of the city of Shreveport was such a coveted honor that undoubtedly it will have the effect of spurring other southern cities to make progress in the direction of removing unlivable quarters from their midst and working out more acceptable programs to take care of the colored population living in their midst.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud of the recognition which has been given my home city of Shreveport. It is a city of 140,000 people, resting along the banks of a great stream, and is the queen city of the Red River Valley. Its streets are wide and paved and its buildings and people are modern. It is most appropriate that Look magazine and the National Municipal League would give this place of honor to the city of Shreveport.

Another Weapon for the Government's Anticrime Arsenal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. KENNETH B. KEATING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 7, 1954

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 7404 is a bill which would give the Federal Government a right of appeal in criminal prosecutions after the court has knocked out evidence on which the Government relies.

This is a part of the crime legislation program in which the section of criminal law of the American Bar Association is deeply interested.

It is a very dangerous mistake for us to go on ignoring the challenges of big-time crime and criminal activity, which affect every community in our land.

This bill only has 18 words but it packs a wallop against the criminals. What it does is to plug an important loophole through which guilty defendants are now escaping. In some types of criminal prosecutions, such as narcotics and stolen property cases, the Government must depend almost entirely on evidence seized at the time of the arrest to win a conviction. If the defense succeeds in obtaining a pretrial order to suppress such evidence, there is no point in going ahead with the trial for all practical purposes. The case is lost before it even begins. At present, the Government has no appeal from this.

H. R. 7404 would permit such appeals. It would thus help save many prosecutions which are now lost by the Government on technicalities without ever reaching a trial on the merits.

The last phrase, "when the defendant has not been put in jeopardy" is necessary to avoid a constitutional difficulty—for the Government cannot appeal from an acquittal, once the trial has commenced.

A copy of the bill is attached:

A bill to amend section 3731 of title 18 of the United States Code relating to appeals by the United States

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3731 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by inserting after the fifth paragraph of such section (relating to appeal by the United States from the district courts to a court of appeals) the following new paragraph:

"From a decision sustaining a motion to suppress evidence, when the defendant has not been put in jeopardy."

SENATE

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1954

(Legislative day of Thursday, January 7, 1954)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, our Father, from whom all holy desires and all good counsels do proceed, rise mercifully with the morning upon our darkened hearts. In this tragic and tangled world, so willful and divided, we are conscious of our woeful inadequacy to sit in the seats of judgment, to balance the scales of justice, and to respond with equity to the myriad calls of human need. Wilt Thou crown the deliberations of this Chamber with Thy wisdom and with spacious thinking. Lighten the eyes of these Thy servants, who here speak for the Nation, with Thy sympathy for all mankind. As they here face questions which confound fallible human appraisals, quicken in them, we beseech Thee, every noble impulse,

and sanctify for Thy glory and for human good their best endeavors. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. KNOWLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 7, 1954, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, informed the Senate that, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 215, 83d Congress, after the adjournment of the Congress, the Speaker appointed Mr. REED, of New York; Mr. SIMPSON, of Pennsylvania; Mr. VORYS, of Ohio; Mr. COOPER, of Tennessee; and Mr. RICHARDS, of South Carolina, as members on

the part of the House, on the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy.

The message also informed the Senate that, pursuant to the provisions of section 2, Public Law 249, 83d Congress, and the order of the House of August 3, 1953, the Speaker had appointed, after the adjournment of Congress, Mr. LATHAM, of New York; Mr. WIDNALL, of New Jersey; Mr. CELLER, of New York; and Mr. DONOVAN, of New York, to serve with him as members on the part of the House, on the United States Commission for the Bicentennial of Columbia University in the city of New York.

The message further informed the Senate that, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 198, 83d Congress, and the order of the House of August 3, 1953, the Speaker had appointed, after the adjournment of the Congress, Mr. FORAND, of Rhode Island; Mr. HESLTON, of Massachusetts; Mr. COTTON, of New Hampshire; Mr. SADLAK, of Connecticut; Mr. CARRIGG, of Pennsylvania; Mr. O'BRIEN, of New York; and Mr. HYDE, of Maryland, as members on the part of the House, of the Joint Committee To Participate in the Celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the Congress of 1754, held at Albany, N. Y.